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GONE WITH A HANDSOMER MAN.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

JOHN.

I've worked in the field all day, a-plowin' the "stony streak;"
I've scolded my team till I'm hoarse; I've tramped till my legs are weak;
I've choked a dozen swears (so's not to tell Jane tho)
When the plow-point struck a stone and the handles punched my ribs.

I've put my team in the barn, and rubbed their sweaty coats;
I've fed 'em on a heap of hay and half a bushel of oats;
And to see the way they eat makes me like-satin' feel.
And Jane won't say to-night that I don't make out a meal.

Well said! the door is locked! but here she's left the key.
Under the stem, in a place known only to her and me—
I wonder who's doin' or dead, that she's hustled off pell-mell;
But see on the table's a note, and probably this will tell.

Good God! my wife is gone! my wife is gone astray!
The letter it says, "Good-by, for I'm a-going away."
I've lived with you six months, John, and so far I've been true.
But I'm going away to-day with a handsomer man than you.

A han'somer man than me! Why, that ain't much to say!
There's han'somer men than me a-goin' here every day.
There's a han'somer man than you in a hull of the han'somer kind;
But a lovin'er man than I was I guess she'll never find.

Curse her! curse her! I say and give my curses wings!
May the words of love I've spoke be changed to scorpion stings!
Oh, she filled my heart with joy, she emptied my heart of it, behold;
And now with a scratch of a pen, she lets my heart's blood out!

Curse her! curse her! I say, she'll some time rue this day;
She'll some time learn that hate is a game that two can play;
And just before she dies she'll grieve she ever was born;
And I'll plow her grave with hate, and seed it down to scorn.

As sure as the world goes on, there'll come a time when she
Will greet the devilish heart of that han'somer man than me;
And she'll be a time when he will find, as others do,
That she who was false to one can be the same with two.

And when her face grows pale, and when her eyes grow blear,
And when he is tired of her and she is tired of him,
Shall do what she ought to have done, and coolly count the cost,
And then she'll see things clear and know what she has lost.

And thoughts that are now asleep will wake up in her mind,
And she will mourn and cry for what she has left behind,
And may be she'll sometimes long for me—for me—but I've blotted her out of my heart and I will not have it so.

And pet in her girlish heart there was somethin' or other the bird
That fastened a man to her and wasn't entirely bad;
And though she has gone with another man, and a handsomer at last;
But I mustn't think of such things—I've buried 'em in the past.

I'll take my hard words back, nor make a bad matter worse;
She'll have trouble enough: she'll not have my curse;
But I'll live a life so square that when I come to die
That she always will sorry be that she went with that han'somer man.

Ah, here is her kitchen dress! it makes my poor eyes blur;
It seems, when I look at that, as if 'twas holdin' her.
And here is her week-day shoes, and there is her week-day hat, dear;
I'll not want a man to wear the pains of hell,
Before you pitch him in just keep him in heaven a spell!

Good-by! I wish that Death had severed us two apart,
You're but a worshiper here—You've crushed a lovin' heart.
I'll worship no woman again; but I guess I'll learn to pray.
And kneel as you used to kneel before you ran away.

And if I thought I could bring my words on heaven to bear,
And if I thought I had some little influence there,
I would pray that I might be, if it only could be so,
As happy and as free from sin as you, hour ago.

JANE (entering).

Why, John, What a litter here! you've thrown things all around!
Come, what's the matter now? and what've you lost or found?
And here's my father here, a-waiting for supper, too;
I've been a-riding with him—he's that "handsomer man than you."

Ha! ha! Pa, take a seat, while I put the kettle on,
And get things ready for tea—Why, John, you look drear-ful John,
Why, John, you look so strange! Come, what has crossed your track?
I was only joking, you know; I'm willing to take it back.

JOHN (aside).

Well, now, if this ain't a joke, with rather a bitter cream!
It seems as if I'd woke from a dream to meet a dream.
And I think she "smells a rat," for she smiles at me so queer.
I hope she don't; good Lord! I hope that they didn't hear!

'Twas one of her practical drives—she thought I'd underestand.
But I'll never break sod again till I get the lay of the land
But one thing's settled with me—to appreciate heaven
'Tis good for a man to have some fifteen minutes of hell.

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

FOURTH PAPER.

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

Further Voyages—Imaginary and Real Perils—Ballooning Extraordinary.

In order that my narrative of experience, as well as the more scientific and mechanical part of the subject may not become monotonous, I have thought best to standwitch the two; and, for the purpose of disposing of the delusion under which many people labor, in regard to the risks of ballooning being "extra hazardous," as insurance companies would put it, I will now give some of my exploits in which the dangers would have been imminent if there was, or is, any real danger in the practice of the art, or science.

In the summer time I made an ascent from Milwaukee, in a small, rotton muslin balloon, and came down in Lake Michigan, some five miles from Milwaukee harbor. I had a fine sail and enjoyed it hugely; was picked up, of course, before I had been in the water an hour, and have never since been rough I might have been shipwrecked. Ships are foundered and men lost in rough weather at sea. Why should not a balloon and its passengers share the same chances, and meet the same fate? Men who travel by railway do it in a cowardly manner. They know there is a risk and undertake to protect themselves against it peculiarly by buying insurance tickets. Well, I am not sure but that is right enough. I do not myself practice it, but *I never thought of getting insured before going up in a balloon.* The argument is, I regard balloons safer than railroads.

In the fall of 1859 I attempted an ascension from the Meadville, Pa. Owing to the poor quality of the gas and several counteracting influences, I found myself on the ground with my balloon hanging to a large balloon full of something which represented gas, and was paid for as such, but owing to the great length of time which it required to fill the balloon, all the lighter particles had escaped through the infinitesimal interstices of the aerostat, and I had, literally a bag of wind. But the great public must not be disappointed. I must try to elevate myself—*to get high* without the aid of spirits. [No reflection upon Dr. Newcomber.] Accordingly a gentleman who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm made his way to the car, and ingratiated me. I did not want him. I felt well satisfied that I could not go myself. But he came on the ground with an enormous carpet-bag, which was no longer than a yard of crape, trembling in the knees, resolved to meet his fate. He was a man whose death Richmond was responsible for this.] And the end of the matter was, after all sort of effort to get off, *as had been advertised*, I was compelled to cut away the basket, divest myself of my coat, hat and boots, before the balloon would leave the ground. I did so, and, in fact, came down almost as soon, beating around among house and fences, and the gas from this source, as well as from the city gas works, was pouring in volumes into the balloon, which was fast rising from the ground, and assuming its pear-shape form, quivering with impatience, as if anxious to throw off its bondage, and bound away into upper air.

Hundreds of people were within the enclosure, and the band was contributing to their pleasure. At two o'clock we were ready. The balloon was filled, with an ascension power of 1,500 pounds. It was gradually let up from its moorings, and a gay willow car attached. Currents, philosophical instruments, wines and refreshments, newspapers, a pigeon, flags and ballast, were soon arranged in the car and the passengers taking their seats in a kind of pleasing bewilderment, amid the focus of thousands of eyes. The word was given, and I amid repeated cheers, the music of the band, and the flutter of handkerchiefs, was borne aloft, inhabitants of air. Hurrah! As we sped upward the buzz of the assembly partially subsided and was followed by silent enthusiasm, and, as I climbed into the concentrate hoop, and leaning out through the suspension cords, waving my country's colors, gave a few to reciprocate cheers and then waved my handkerchief, which are entertained regarding the safety of ballooning as imaginary. I will show, in detail, before completing these articles, that a balloon can be and is found ourselves suspended between heaven and earth without the aid of a basket, or even a hard-wood building, with our balloon fatter than a sheet of wet paper over the roof of it. But we received no injury. We were not even shaken up, and never attempt a balloon ascension again, but he was scared with almost one.

It is not because I passed through the Augolia accident safely, and have encountered many perils besides, of a balloonist nature, in the shape of those which are entertained regarding the safety of ballooning as imaginary. I will show, in detail, before completing these articles, that a balloon can be and is found, and exhibit a full explanation of the dangers which have been encountered them.

And in order to illustrate my subject as fully as possible, I will give the details of an ascension which was made from Macon, in 1858, embracing, as it does all the features of a balloon voyage, and including, both in their most extraordinary character. But I desire to have the reader understand, in the beginning, that the risks encountered in the ascension were those of pure negligence combined with a want of proper facilities in the management of the details.

I was employed by three scientific gentlemen—to carry them from Southward in a wicker basket, terms and conditions being agreed upon, my next care was to provide myself with gas—an important element in affairs aloft as well as in affairs terrestrial. I wanted sixty thousand cubic feet; but, owing to some derangement at the gas works, only one-third received its supply, I could obtain but forty thousand from that source. I accordingly provided myself with means to manufacture sufficient hydrogen to make up the deficiency.

I had an interview with my passengers, retired to a room at my hotel, to deliberate upon the morrow's proceedings before retiring for the night, to secure the most important attainable, debating somewhat upon the probable final success of aerial navigation, and the folly, as well as the incompetency, as exhibited by their experiments, of most of those who had attempted to *navigate* a balloon, and finally reached the conclusion that the art of ascension; that until certain principles of pneumatics and a hundred sciences connected with the subject of aerial navigation were better understood, the attempt to *fly* was nonsense; and that, after safely reaching the earth from a balloon ascension, I would let the balloon go off into the air, whither it might, without a commander, and I would get the huge toy off my hands, and go to beyond my power to indulge further in the irresistible fascination and dangerous fascination of aerostation. My rest for the night was made up of balloons large and balloons small—of parachutes and balloon engines—of passages across the Atlantic and to the moon—of journeys from New York to San Francisco—and of every conceivable thing which might disturb the brain of a lunatic or interfere with the rest of a man who desired to copy after Hercules, but was deficient in the physical power to do so.

The morning came, beautiful and bright, bringing vigor to the nerves and health with the dawn of light, and the barometer indicated that I would have as fair a day for my experiment as could be desired. I partook of breakfast, and with entire confidence in the success of the proposed voyage, I proceeded to the laboratory, and with nerve and courage. My assistants were carefully instructed, the inflation commenced, and everything went off with the utmost system and precision. I proceeded with cautious confidence, as the time drew near for the gratification of my passengers as to sustain my reputation, and add to the ratio in my purse. The gas apparatus was arranged to act effectually, and at eleven o'clock was in full operation. The water in the cask was tested upon by the acid, was fast decomposing, uniting with the particles composing the iron, and the gas from this source, as well as from the city gas works, was pouring in volumes into the balloon, which was fast rising from the ground, and assuming its pear-shape form, quivering with impatience, as if anxious to throw off its bondage, and bound away into upper air.

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LETTER FROM FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Present Relations to the Roman Sec.

The *Independent* contains a letter from Father Hyacinthe, in which he informs his American friends what are his personal relations to the Roman See. We extract as follows:

MY POSITION AND MY CONSCIENCE.

I have not been able to understand how the outrages and calumnies that have been heaped upon me for nearly two years; but I owe an explanation to those who have not ceased to believe in me, and who see with grief my perseverance in what has been represented to them as my double apostacy—apostacy from the Catholic Order, to which I had bound by monastic vows; and apostacy from the Catholic Church, to which I belong by the sacrament of baptism.

There have been no such apostacies.

1. In the first place, as respects the monastic state, all the canonists, without a single exception, are unanimous in the mere fact that a monk abandons for a time, or even for life, the monastery or residence of his order. It is sufficient justification of his course of action that he should have obtained the authorization, in such a case, of his bishop, or by monastic faculty the Roman Curia now-a-days grant those declarations, which do respect to the dweller in the cloister in order not to undergo, under the outward show of duty one of the acts of oppression which assail at once the purity of faith and integrity of conscience, and which inflict on the ministry of the altar that which tends to reduce its priests to be the uttermost disgrace. "Nothing," says this saintly Bishop, "is so pernicious in the sight of God, nothing so shameful in the sight of man, for a priest as not to speak out his convictions freely."

The ideal of a monastic life has lost for me nothing of its sublimity: but I am freed from all illusions as to its practice. As soon as I made experience of the cloister, pursued, as I am well entitled to say, with the most thorough earnestness and energy for more than four years, I was able to say my finger on the incurable evil of the religious orders in their present form: and I am convinced that a change in the conditions of their existence is the only thing which can recover them from this decay. Unfortunately, I was born and cast upon my mind from the first years of my Carmelite life, but I have never thought that they sufficed of themselves to the needs of the soul, or to the needs of which I had contracted. I would advise no person to enter the convents, as they are commonly seen at this day. I am ready to shut myself up again within them as soon as it is agreed to respect that order of an elementary conscience which I have sacrificed to my place before the noblest audience in the world, my name and the tranquility of my life.

II. As to my second apostacy—the abandonment of the ministry of the altar—I will not here discuss argument, and perhaps I should add the malicious delight, of those who have never forgiven me for not identifying myself with their hatred, and their fear. Once more let me say that I am not speaking to this cause, but that I am only answering for myself when I say that there are but two things that can really separate from the church—excommunication justly incurred, or the loss of faith—and I solemnly profess.

According to the doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas and of most theologians, an unjust excommunication is *ipso facto* invalid, and binding neither *in foro conscientiæ* nor *in foro exteriori*. Now, I appealed from my case before God. Furthermore, I have never been personally excommunicated either by the Pope or by any Bishop. The superiors of my order only have notified me by an official act that I had incurred the major excommunication pronounced *ipso facto* against apostate monks. What I have just said as to my motives in leaving the convent in Paris is sufficient to prove their error. From that time forth I have never failed to find priests intelligent enough to absolve me in confession, and, every year, at Easter, I received the communion at Rome, in St. Peter's Church.

I am no more a heretic than I am excommunicated. If I have said anything in any writing against the real and pure doctrine of the Catholic Church, it has been said by a Catholic priest, and I owe it to retract it humbly, fervently, and with all my soul. I desire to do so, and I have confidence in that faith which I imbibed with my mother's milk, which was sealed upon my heart with the benediction of my dying father, which I have preached in the name of Jesus Christ and of God's grace, I shall carry to the grave. Whatever may be the reproaches which I have come to me on the part of churches separated from the center of unity, whatever the sentiments of esteem and the bonds of affection that link me to the most illustrious minds and devout of their representatives, I have always declared that I distinguished between Protestantism, as such, and the Christian souls within it. Just so I have never confounded the Greek schism with the errors and abuses too often presented to us in its name. In a letter written in America, less than two months after my profession of September 25th, 1869, and copied at that time by the newspapers, I said: I repudiate fearlessly the whole of the Syllabus pronounced against the excesses which dishonor and threaten to ruin it, you may measure the intensity of my love toward her by the force of my hatred. When the Master and Example of us all armed himself with the scourge against the profaners of the temple, his disciples remembered that it was written: The zeal of thine house has eaten me up."

The words of fire fell when upon my country, trammeled by the painful impossibility of rendering to her any active service. I have come to Rome to seek the only consolations which are left me upon the soil of Rome, which I feel more than ever to be my second fatherland, to meditate, and to make, a profession *of my soul.* I have sought to see the Holy Father, I had wished to open him my heart, my inmost heart, recognize his authority despite the abuse to which it has been perverted. I wished to receive from his mouth, even his faults, for they have their origin in pious illusions. But, because I must remain constant to the immovable faith of the Catholic Church and the primitive faith of the Church of Rome, I refuse my adhesion to the monstrous dogma, new and heretical of the papal infallibility. I refuse to recognize as really free and really legitimate the pretended Ecumenical Council, in which, as in the Council of Trent, to-day will see only a strategical ambuscade and a political trap.

And I close this declaration with the words which in the first ages of the liberty and purity of the church were pronounced in the Council of Ephesus, to Pope St. Victor, who threatened him with excommunication as schismatic, new and heretical because in reprobation of the Western churches. "I am not afraid of threats," replied the Council to the Pontiff, "for we are not afraid of threats, for those greater than I have said, *It is good to obey God rather than men.*"

Men pass away, and their works with them: but the truth of the Lord endureth forever.

ROME, June 17, 1871.

Mr. Jacob Wertz, aged seventy-three years, and residing in Franklin county, raked and bound after the reaper in the harvest field during the late hard vest, a period of eight days.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

Further Facts and Incidents.

Col. Fisk's Story of His Prowess and Flight.

Mayor Hall Justifies Himself.

INNOCENT AND PEACEFUL SPECTATORS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Mail* says in regard to the riot: "All talk about the innocent and peaceful spectators, is nonsense. The Police Commissioners have at their headquarters nearly two hundred revolvers and butcher knives, taken from seventy-five men arrested during the riot. One Hibernian had three immense pistols stowed away in his pockets, and another had a knife a foot and a half long, concealed in his coat sleeve. These arms were borne by men in the crowds on the sidewalks and were of sufficient proof that the rioters were determined to kill as many as they could. Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody, and others were released on bail, in sums ranging from $500 to $2,000."

TWO MORE DEATHS.

There were two more deaths to-day, William McGrath and William Lattimer, a well known merchant of Brooklyn. Several more deaths are hourly expected. Six of those are now lying at Bellevue hospital, being hurt beyond all hope of recovery. Among these are Walter Pryor, son of the popular actress, Mrs. S. J. Pryor.

THE BURIAL OF PAGE AND WYATT.

The bodies of Page and Wyatt, of the Ninth, will rest in the same grave, and one monument over them will tell of their death in behalf of law and liberty. Besides the Ninth, the Thirteenth regiment and four companies of the Seventy-first regiment, with six hundred policemen under Inspector Dilks, will unite in the procession. The bodies will be laid out in full dress uniform of the Ninth regiment, in magnificent rosewood caskets furnished by those officers of the Ninth who are connected with the Grand Opera House.

ACTION OF A MEETING OF CITIZENS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—A meeting was held here last night to give expression to the feeling of the citizens regarding the recent New York riots. Between one and two thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the right of citizens to assemble together peaceably upon all lawful occasions as a sacred right, not to be abridged or interfered with by any power; regarding the action of the New York mob in attacking a procession of peaceable citizens as a crime and outrage against civil liberty; deprecating the conduct of Mayor Hall in attempting to suppress the assemblage of citizens at the dictation of ruffians as cowardly and unworthy one holding a high office among the people; emphatically condemning the dastardly leaders of the mob, who incited the ignorant and wicked to the perpetration of this great crime, Rosecrans and Greeley are also passed. A resolution expressing the Catholic church with the responsibility of the bloodshed on this occasion was voted down.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon, Senator Morton, ex-Senator Hendricks and Gov. Baker were announced to be present, but did not attend. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic.

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The firing is conceded to have begun in one of the corner groceries, and by a member of the police department. Two of the companies include a large per cent of members of the American Protestant Association, a society which sympathizes strongly with the Orangemen. One at least of the companies in the police wing contained a very large proportion of Roman Catholic Irish. These facts accounts for the circumstance that while the fire from the left wing was heavy and general, many of the men on the right wing fired in the air, or else only used the butts of their muskets to the police officers, showing the caps still unexploded, in proof that they had not fired.

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A gentleman who saw the firing from a house on the west side of Eighth avenue, just north of the Opera House, represents the mob on the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, as particularly ferocious. The entire block on this street was densely packed with the rioters, who hissed, hooted and shouted their threats of defiance. This gentleman says the first shot which led to the general firing was not discharged from the house on the north-east corner of Twenty-fourth street, but from the sidewalk in front of it. The police were assailed at the same time on the south-east corner. The desperate character of the conflict began at this point, in the opinion of the gentleman, the police, and their friends, even though they knew that he did it at the last moment and under compulsion, began to fire upon the mob which assailed the Governor's portraits. In a few hours thousands of the portraits were trampled on by the infuriated rowdies. Those which would not break were cut. They are still displayed in the bar rooms, and the Mayor is looked upon as a hero for his conduct.

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Reporter—But the people hold that every class have a right to parade, and no distinctions should be made.

Mayor Hall—Americans are an emotional people. They act and regret afterward. I have had sufficient experience during my official life not to mistake a mere ebullition of passion, but did I or may so call it—for the thoughtful, sober will of the citizens. What I have done I would probably do again under the circumstances to promote the peace of the city.

Reporter—But what grounds?

Mayor Hall—I was opposed to allowing the Orangemen to parade, because their object was to celebrate a victory gained by the Prince of Orange over a hundred years ago, in the interest of a monarchy to which all true republicans are hostile. Another reason for my opposition was this—that the parade would result in serious disturbances and loss of life, and the events of the 12th have justified my anticipations.

Reporter—But the right to parade still remains intact?

Mayor Hall—The right to parade is not imperative. They may exercise it if they acknowledge the rights of peace and commerce. What has been the result of the Orange procession. Fifty men, women and children dead, and the city disturbed for days and nights. The innocent have suffered for the guilty.

Reporter—But the spectators were ordered to disperse before the firing.

Mayor Hall—What was the Orange procession? Was it not intended to be a pageant? And have not citizens a right to stop and acknowledge it as they look on? Is not that right as sacred as the right to parade? Should persons be shot down and wounded because they are spectators? Is it not cowardly and murderous? Is it not a gratuitous act of cruelty to fire into a crowd, because if my instructions had been carried out there would have been no disturbances on the 12th. If the Orangemen had been ordered to halt, not be citizens, because of their previous assumptions, it is certainly not worth while to kill and maim and shoot down people in order to support them in their assumed right to flaunt emblems which are deemed especially offensive to a class of our citizens while celebrating the subjugation of their fatherland.

Reporter—Do you think the public sentiment will change on the point?

Mayor Hall—Certainly. There will be a very great reaction, which necessarily justifies the course I have pursued. I was of the same opinion a year ago, and if my advice had been taken, the Orangeman picnic would have been forbidden, and there would have been no loss of life. I am glad that the public cannot hold me responsible for the blood shed on Wednesday, however they may be opposed to interfering with an abstract right, which has been held by every government, as I have suspected, to public necessity and the interests of peace.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

"Tammany has added the crime of cowardice to its long list of defaults, and to-day New York needs General Butler again to govern it. If the city government is not at once placed in the hands of those in favor of the party of a free people who can. The sympathies of the American people, who condemn alike Orange and Fenian fanaticism, will lean to-day toward that interest which temporarily represents the great principles of self-government and free equality.

"And in closing there is one reflection of a national character in the Orange fanaticism killed the Democrats in 1861: it will burry it in 1871. The American people will never forgive those repeated departures [illegible]."

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

"Now, this organized mob of Irish Catholic Democrats deliberately tell the Mayor whom their votes elected, that this parade shall not take place. There could be no more brazen defiance of authority, nor of a great city than this. Mayor Hall has not the spirit to resent it. Yielding to the mob, he orders his police to prevent the parade. Then the battles of Kelso, the Boyne, the Diamond, and the Tombs, and thieves of the New York Democracy have by this infamous action been given the right to rule the city."

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

"Politically, as well as morally, these New York officials have committed a most serious error. It is not in the power of any Governor, and least of all of Governor Hoffman, to protect the police until they should be assaulted by the mob; and not to fire if only stones were thrown, But should a policeman be hot that he could not stand it, and should any shots be fired, they were not to wait for orders, but to fire into the mob and protect themselves.

No attention was paid to the missiles until Walter Pryor was struck by a bullet in the knee and Harry Page was killed. I was standing within a few feet of him. At that moment discharges of musketry were heard from the head of the line, and my men becoming excited at the death of one of our best members, opened fire upon the mob. My regiment was a little distance behind the Sixth. The crowd on the east side of Eighth avenue, into which the troops were firing, now came rushing between the two regiments. I was standing in front of my regiment with Major Hitchcock's sword in my hand. The mob closed in upon me in an instant, knocked me down and trampled upon me.

After three months' service I tried to rise and found I was hurt about the foot. I cannot say whether I was struck by anything or received my injuries from being trampled upon. Some of my men seeing my condition carried me into a bakery close by. I was taken to the house where the surgeons examined my foot and found that my ankle was out of joint. They pushed it back into place. The surgeons then left me, and as was looking out of the window with Captain Spencer I saw the crowd close around the two men of my regiment who had been left in charge of Page's body. I saw a man strike one of them with a mallet at one of them.

The next thing I remember was hearing an Irishman, who stood in front of the bakery, cry out: The d—d — is in here. Let's go in and get him out and kill him! Shoot him! Kill him! Crowds began to gather thick and fast about the house, and, fearing that the house would be attacked, I secured a heavy cane which had been given me and left by the back way. I must have jumped over five fences. When I reached the street I hailed a horse car, which I entered and attempted to pass out by the front door, looking into the street as I did so. Eighty leaders of the mob, who incited the ignorant and wicked to the perpetration of this great crime, Rosecrans and Greeley are also passed. A resolution expressing the Catholic church with the responsibility of the bloodshed on this occasion was voted down.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLPILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. HALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

HOFFMAN-HALL STRATEGY.

It makes all the difference in the world whether you are posted. Plans and purposes which at first sight seem mere jumbles of confusions, are often in the end discovered to be proofs of the profoundest wisdom and strategy. Thus at last we begin to get at the real harmony underlying the apparent discordancies between HOFFMAN and HALL, with reference to their respective manifestoes concerning the New York riots. At first, even the *World* was nonplussed and perplexed. In its issue of the day following the disturbances, and for several days thereafter succeeding, it bemoaned the want of concert between the State and municipal authorities in a manner sufficiently pitiful to enlist the sympathies of the most callous. It could render its part well enough if only it were free, but it seems to be kept in ignorance alike of the name of the play to be acted and the character which itself was expected to personate, up to the very moment of going before the footlights, was a little too grievous to be borne. It could sing "Stuart" or "Stadtholder" with equal expression and emphasis, if it only knew which of the tunes was wanted, but it could not get quite so far as to make them fit together, at least not unless it were shown what a reason existed why it should be done. Hence the severe criticisms of the *World* on the want of understanding between the Governor and the Mayor. Some one had blundered, it declared, and thereby not only broken the peace, but also gravely imperilled the Democratic dynasty. It had discovered its mistake, however. It has been taken into confidence. It has found out all about it. There was no misunderstanding between HALL and HOFFMAN. It was "strategy, my boy, strategy." The order of Superintendent KELSO was perfectly right, and so was the proclamation of the Governor. It withdraws its cruel words. It labored under a wrong impression. If it had suspected these personages to have been so fertile of resource, it would not have uttered a single word of remonstrance. Could it have discerned the point at which their divergent paths again converged, it would have spoken very differently, indeed it would. And so it makes the amende honorable, declaring now that the order of the Mayor has saved to the Democratic party the Irish Catholic vote of the city, and that the proclamation of the Governor has thoroughly conciliated the Democracy of the rural districts. With charming frankness, it says:

"The Catholics will be more devoted than ever to the city Government; and the Irish Democracy of the city of New York and New Jersey, will stand firmly by their Democratic Governor. If Superintendent Kelso's order had stood, the Radicals would have made a great howl in the rural districts. If it had never been issued, there would have been defection some Irish Catholics in the city. Both guns have been spiked."

Exactly. What comprehensive consistency and concert of action, after all. How bold, striking, original and dramatic. It is better than the characters of BOB ROY and URIAH HEEP, compounded into one. "I am so 'umble, I 'ardly 'ave a being at all," whining, and bending his body to the dust." "My foot's upon my native heath, my name's MACGREGOR," shouts HOFFMAN to the sturdy farmers of the interior. "Give us your votes, I vindicated the principles of political and religious liberty," cries the Governor. "Give us your votes, at your bidding I trampled to the earth the principles of political and religious liberty," pleads the Mayor. How delightful. And how pleasant also to reflect that a precisely similar coalition exists between the Southern Ku-Klux and the New Departurists.

GRADUALLY, as the facts leak out concerning the HALL-KELSO order forbidding the Orange parade, and the proclamation of Governor HOFFMAN revoking it, the wicked duplicity of the latter becomes more and more apparent. Already it has been established that the Governor was in the city on Monday, the 10th instant, when the immediate cause of a bloody collision was the general subject of conversation, and that, through the medium of a confidential staff officer, he fully conferred with the Mayor on that day respecting the preservation of the peace of the city. It is also shown that the HALL-KELSO order was written and printed on Saturday, the 8th instant, subjected to the opinion of the Board of Police Commissioners, and by it indorsed. Furthermore it is proved that the Mayor wished to postpone its publication until Tuesday night, so that if any revocation of the order was made, it might come too late, but that in this desire he was overruled by the Board. We have nothing to do, here, with the infamous and abject character of the order itself. Governor HOFFMAN's connection with it is the point. His proclamation was received at the offices of the morning newspapers at one o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. The first sentence read as follows:

"Having been this day only apprised, while at the Capitol, of the actual condition of things here with reference to proposed processions to-morrow, and, having, in the belief that my presence was needed, repaired hither immediately, I do make this proclamation."

Now his presence in the city on the preceding Monday had direct reference to the "actual condition of things." The papers had been full of the subject for a week. Not having been prohibited from doing so, the Orangemen had determined to parade, and under the leadership of one of his own appointees to office the Hibernians had threatened to massacre them if they did, and in preparation for the outrage had already commenced to drill. The Governor was therefore guilty of a palpable falsehood in declaring his ignorance of the "condition of things." Indeed, the very fact that on Monday he sent General MCQUADE to consult with the city authorities, at once convicts and condemns him. The only question now remaining is, what understanding was had between the Governor and the Mayor. It is not very probable that General MCQUADE was kept in ignorance of the order printed on Saturday. Had Mayor HALL desired to conceal it from his knowledge, which is not likely, considering the fact that he is a man who would much rather shirk than shoulder a grave responsibility, provided he could do it with safety, the Board of Police Commissioners would, without doubt, have informed him of its existence. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that when Governor HOFFMAN left New York on Monday, he had a full knowledge of Mayor HALL's surrender to the mob, and that he silently approved it until the thunder of the aroused press and people compelled him to adopt another course. What shall be thought of that man's fitness for the highest office in the nation, who first cringes before a rabble of ruffians, and afterwards attempts to lie himself out of his abjectness?

BISHOP ROSECRANS, of the Catholic diocese of Columbus, publishes a letter respecting the late New York riots, in which he denies the intolerance of Catholicism, and says: "We Catholics desire to be citizens of a free republic. We want nothing for ourselves but what we will do our best to maintain for others." We are very glad that the Bishop pleads for the freedom of all and the security of all, because the principles of civil and religious liberty are equally precious to all men, of whatever political or religious faith or creed. And yet it is difficult to reconcile these liberal words of Bishop ROSECRANS with these other intolerant utterances of another Catholic divine, equally distinguished, and wielding a far greater influence among his fellows—published in the August number of the Catholic *World*.

"While the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law, infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences."

If this is not a denial of the authority of popular governments and "free republics," then language has lost its significance. If it is not a claim that the Roman hierarchy, being the direct and exclusive representative of Deity, has the undoubted right to assume control of any government wherever it deems it expedient to do so, it can mean simply nothing at all. How Catholics can "do their best to maintain for others" of oppugnent beliefs that freedom and those rights which it is declared are only held by sufferance, we leave Bishop ROSECRANS and Father HECKER to settle between themselves. In the same article from which we quote the above extract, it is further declared that

"All governments based on political atheism, or the assumption *that politics are independent of religion*, rest on no foundation, are usurpations, tyrannies, without right, and can govern, if at all, only by might or sheer force."

This is not only a direct and undisguised assault upon the Constitution of the United States, but is also the logical, necessary and inevitable consequence of the dogma of Papal infallibility. In fact it is nothing more than a terse and lucid statement of what all history shows to be the case—to wit: that the Roman Catholic Church is a political system, antagonistic to a Republican form of government.

LATE news from San Domingo is interesting. BAEZ, whom we know more about in his character of statesman and diplomatist than in his character of warrior, has covered himself with laurels. Let this correspondents of the Commission who spoke slightingly of his military talents, and even dared to call him a coward, put on sackcloth and sit in ashes. BAEZ has completely defeated CABRAL near San Juan, and returned to Azua in triumph. It would seem that the battle was fought in San Juan; at any rate the town is reported to have been completely destroyed. By his defeat CABRAL has lost the confidence of his partisans, and there was talk of their intention to substitute PIMENTAL for CABRAL as their chief.

San Domingo naturally brings Hayti to mind, and late incidents throw useful light on the state of public opinion in the Republic. The same incidents are worthy of mention for another reason, as they illustrate the irresistible tendency of French government officials abroad to meddle with matters, especially matters of religious bearing which do not in the least concern them. One Monsieur QUINE, formerly a Catholic priest, but now married and active in making proselytes to Protestantism, was looked upon with evil eyes by the French Consul and the French Admiral on the Haytien station. At the request of these representatives of the power and dignity of France, the Haytien functionaries ordered the expulsion of M. QUINE from the island. When informed of the act, the Haytien Senate at once revoked the order and at the same time passed a vote of censure upon the conduct of the functionaries who signed it. QUINE, it seems, is a Frenchman, while his wife and child are Haytiens. The people were all on his side, loudly denouncing the officials who banished him, for their servility towards the priests and the French. Most of our readers will no doubt applaud the action of this sort of French interposition in the islands of the sea, inspired by the same influence thus rebuked in Hayti. One such case might be insignificant and hardly worthy of mention.

THE true facts of Governor HOFFMAN's proclamation permitting the Orangemen to parade, are said to be that on Monday the 10th inst. he was sitting quietly at his home in Albany, when the nine o'clock messenger hastily delivered to him a package from New York, which he opened and found to contain a document that, after reading, he laid upon the table with the remark: "Yes—HALL told me he was going to do this. I fully coincide with him." On Tuesday morning Mayor HALL's proclamation, signed by KELSO, appeared in the New York papers, and was greatly praised in Albany as a much needed measure. It is said that Governor HOFFMAN himself spoke to several persons on the subject, explicitly indorsing it, and letting it be understood that he was one of the warmest advocates of the measure. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the Governor being still in Albany, he received a lengthy telegraphic communication from the city, which greatly agitated him, and caused him to give orders for the instant preparation of a special train to convey him to that city. The telegram which caused his excitement proved to be an exact copy of Governor RANDOLPH's proclamation in view of the Orange parade in New Jersey. Starting from Albany at half-past seven o'clock, he arrived in New York at forty minutes past ten, and was immediately driven with all speed to police headquarters, where his proclamation revoking the HALL-KELSO order was half an hour afterward written, and given to the press. These facts carry with them their own comment.

THAT the Democratic leaders are making no headway in placing the party on the road to success in the next Presidential election is clear enough. "On the contrary quite the reverse" is the uniform verdict of those who observe the course of things. The truth is, they succeed in doing nothing to convince the people that the party should be again trusted with power; but they do a variety of things proving only it should not. They make no point in its favor before the country either as to men or principles, and the fall elections are not likely to improve their prospects. The few wiser heads in the party begin to see that a "departure" that will mean something in earnest, the throwing overboard of the rubbish which loads the party down, and a candidate who will fit the idea, will alone give them a chance. This view of the situation is forcing itself on the rank and file of the party, and the prospect is that it will not be long when such a candidate as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will be talked of far more than your HOFFMANS or HENDRICKSES, etc., etc.

AMERICAN and English lawyers will hardly think that their brethren of the French bar do the profession much credit by their reluctance or even flat refusal to undertake the defense of leading Communists. ROCHEFORT had considerable difficulty in getting an advocate to undertake his cause; M. LACHAUD finally agreed to do so, not as a professional barrister, but as the person chosen and requested by the accused. Some mitigatory circumstances brought in mind no doubt in England, other instances of this sort of French interposition in the islands of the sea, inspired by the same influence thus rebuked in Hayti. One such case might be insignificant and hardly worthy of mention.

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ABOUT SAN DOMINGO.

The Scheme Lively for a Dead One.

It will be recollected that the President, in transmitting to Congress the report of the San Domingo Commission, accompanied it with a message reiterating his previously expressed determination to have no policy to enforce against the will of the people, and apparently abandoning the annexation project, in obedience to their almost unanimous demand. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, writing from that island under date of June 26th, gives a number of facts which seem to indicate that the Administration is as thoroughly committed to the annexation project as ever. Two large United States ships of war are still stationed in Samana Bay, while two other vessels are expected to be added to the number by the first of August. The last mail steamer which reached the fleet previous to the writing of the letter, is also said to have carried instructions to be especially vigilant in protecting the present Dominican administration against all assailants, whether foreign or domestic, and, in disposing the naval force to conform as far as practicable to the wishes of President BAEZ. It must be confessed that this does not look like an abandonment of the annexation policy. The order of Commodore Greer, issued upon the reduction of the fleet, also directed the Senior Naval Commander to continue in force all prior instructions to protect and aid BAEZ. The correspondent further states that the visit of the commission the armed forces of the vessels have, upon more than one occasion, been landed at different points to support the troops of BAEZ in anticipation of an attack by Lopez, and that even at the date of writing, the crews were being drilled in such exercises as would be required in case of land operations. The Dominican Secretary of War is also said to have publicly declared in the streets of the Capital city that he had received an autograph letter from President Grant, assuring him of the ultimate success of the annexation scheme "after awhile," meaning after the elections, a statement of which the brother of BAEZ is reported to have reiterated in presence of a number of American naval officers. The writer states that, since the defeat of CABRAL, on the 14th of June, an effort has been made to unite his forces with those of LUPERON and PIMENTAL, and that if this is accomplished the overthrow of BAEZ is certain, unless our naval forces interfere to save him. It is said, furthermore, that his men have received no pay for months, and that if the amount of the SAMANA rental does not reach BAEZ before the middle of August, he will have no army at all. Twice within three months he is reported to have all his preparations made to take refuge on board one of our men-of-war, and it is understood that the "SWATARA" has received orders to remain at Santo Domingo City, despite the dangers of the roadstead there, to take him on board should he be compelled to flee his capital. Another suggestive feature of the letter is to the effect that the fleet Cazenau, who with Fabens, was the main planner of the annexation project, and is one of the persons whom it would principally benefit, is again looming up into importance, having rendered his villa, free of rental, for a United States Consular office and residence, on which terms it has been accepted and put to use. Taken in connection with the report that BAEZ has contracted for the transportation of the $150,000 rental for Samana Bay, which Congress refused to pay, these statements possess considerable significance, and may render it necessary for the people to speak again.

Atmospheric and Moral Conditions.

It would be a curious inquiry which should seek to discover the precise nature and degree of relationship existing between atmospheric conditions and moral states of character. Everybody knows that foul air is a deadly enemy to vigor of body and strength of mind. That reason is there for supposing that its effect on morals is not equally fatal? If deranged circulations and disordered functions warp the judgment and clog the intellect, what is there to render a corresponding effect upon the conscience in right and wrong as well? Where does the science of physiology end, and that of morals begin? At what point does the connection between health and virtue cease? If the sickening tamtu of over-crowded gaols and cabins are productive of engendering physical fevers and pestilences, who shall deny that they are the breeding lairs of epidemics of moral madness, also? Why is it that the poorer classes of cities are invariably more restless and turbulent, more vicious and intractable, than country population equally poor? What is the reason that the rural districts furnish the healthiest and most virtuous crop of Communists, while the perilous of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles have been overrun with their rank and fatal growths? How does it come about that the per centage of crime in Philadelphia, with its atmosphere of healthy purity and freedom, *pulsates for the laboring classes*, is so much lower than that of New York, with its stifling rookeries and unscavenged styx? How far did the foul odors of the steaming tenement houses of New York enter into the blood-heated hells of last Wednesday? What is the connection between riot and want of ventilation? One thing seems certain—that there is nothing in the criminal statistics of great cities so alarming as this herding of its inhabitants in holes and dens unfit for the habitation of well human. Barbarism itself has probably fewer brutalizing influences than those of putrid air. Think of the horror of inhaling poison with every breath that is drawn.

And yet in this city of New York there are more than twenty thousand tenement houses, in which a hundred and sixty thousand families, containing over half a million persons are packed, and crammed like sardines, rotting body and soul in the air which rots another with them. Perhaps the last issue of *Galaxy* we learn the startling fact that in that city there are whole districts where the population exceeds a thousand an acre, and localities where the living have but very little more of the earth's surface than the dead are allotted to the dead. Eight hundred and ninety-six tenement houses were built, against five hundred and fifty-three the year before. New York has squandered millions on various schemes, and more millions of ingenuity been, with hardly a murmur of complaint, but she has, as yet, hardly lifted a finger toward the eradication of these nurseries of physical and moral corruption. If it be true that home is the last analysts of the State, who can wonder that the civic virtues refuse to find root in a city where one half the people have no home, in the true and proper meaning of the word? What moral vitality can be expected of a community which rests upon a basis such as this? A carefully prepared statement, compiled from the census of 1865, shows that even at that date the population of the more thickly peopled quarters of the city exceeded in density the population of similar districts in London, the average ratio to the acre being two hundred and forty-three in New York, as against two hundred and thirty-four in London, while the disparity has since become much greater. The last report of the Sanitary Superintendent of New York gives 13,285 deaths from tenement houses, out of 26,167 total mortality, or more than fifty-two per centage of the whole; add to which 4,606, who died in public hospitals, the tenement houses being the reservoirs from which these are fed, and we get a total of nearly sixty-nine per cent. of the entire mortality for the year. In some of these districts the death rate rose as high as eighty-four per cent. What are the present effects of these horrible shambles upon cities which tolerate them, mortuary and criminal statistics sufficiently show. What they will be in the second or third generation, when the contamination has spread through the whole system, may partly be inferred. We talk about our dangerous classes. But is it not the very nature of a fire brand to scatter? Of all the gravest questions that confront the times none are more grave than these; how to provide homes for our city masses, and furnish them with pure air to breathe.

AN English contemporary lately spoke of "the dignified solemnity which is wont to characterize the proceedings of the German Imperial Parliament." Very good. So, doubtless, is the demeanor of a corpse who rests upon the influence of the body on the history of the times, its proceedings seem invested with sufficient dignity and solemnity too. We may, however, say that the phrase, "dignified solemnity," does not convey the impression most commonly made upon foreign visitors by the bearing and manners of their legislative compatriots. In fact, the *Reichstag* in session, from what we hear of it, must present a scene as much marked by freedom or the absence of constraint in its constituents as either the English House of Commons or the American House of Representatives. A late Austrian visitor compares the buzz, hum and confused noises of the Hall to the distant roar of the sea. On entering he saw a speaker on the platform, who was addressing his political wisdom and eloquence to about half a dozen of hearers. At any rate, only about so many seemed to be listening, while the rest of the members were occupying or amusing themselves in various ways. Some were reading portions of the day; certain conservative gentlemen of fashionable pretensions, dandies it should seem, were amusing one another with reminiscences of a recent ball; while other members of anæmical tendencies were refreshing themselves through their opera glasses the elegantly dressed ladies in the galleries. As in the English Parliament, only men of a certain ability as speakers, or those known to be qualified to say somewhat worth listening to, receive the attention of the House, and when a member of a different sort *will* inflict his dullness on the Assembly, it is quite usual for great numbers to withdraw. Would it not be well for the Reichstag to adopt our Yankee invention for the benefit of incompetent Congressmen—

"No mean recompense it brings to their behoof,"

In virtue of which speeches never spoken are assumed to have been delivered and duly published as veritable parts of the proceedings of the body. One thing can certainly be said in favor of the practice—it reconciles the ambition of the individual with the comfort of the Assembly, and keeps up appearances very satisfactorily.

IT ISN'T every artist who can paint his own picture. The New York *World*, however, dashes off its own portrait with a precision and force that is positively startling. In an article on the Boutwell-Pleasanton imbroglio, that journal concludes a reference to what it terms the "cruel dilemma" of the President, by quoting the following lines from an old English play:

"So have I seen some wild, distracted fool
Who had her choice of this or that joint stool;
To give her preference to neither doth,
And fondly coveting to sit on both,
While the two stools her unperforming part confound
Between them both fall squat upon the ground."

We can but think that this quotation was intended to refer to the position of the *World* respecting the Hall-Kelso order and its revocation by Gov. Hoffman. The plight of that paper during the past few days has been pitcous to behold. To lose Hall is dreadful, but also it is dreadful to lose Tammany. To go back on Tammany and miss its share of the public spoils, is not for an instant to be thought of, but it is not any more frightful to contemplate than the idea of turning a cold shoulder toward the Governor. So the *World* pauses and ponders, first on one hook with either and trembling lest it should have offended both:

"Its very fears belie its hopes.
Its hopes lie fears belie."

Did the *World* ever read Bunyan's description of Mr. Facing-both-ways? This portrait of itself bears a remarkable resemblance to that striking picture.

THE Lower California scheme, some account of the victims of which has been given, was a Washington speculation, conscious in which originated with Gen. Butler and George Wilkes, his bosom friend. A kind of contract was obtained from Juarez, whereby for the period of five years the Mexican Government agreed that agricultural implements and stores should be admitted free of duty and at the end of that time the emigrants, which the company bound themselves to introduce, were to be enrolled in the Mexican national guard, and then the peninsula was to be erected into a Mexican State. The company agreed to induce a fixed number of emigrants, and keep at least that number there. Some hundreds of emigrants were induced to emigrate. This story was told. Meanwhile the manipulators sold out.

Petroleum for Locomotives.

A French inventor proposes the use of petroleum for locomotives, and recently exhibited a model of a small engine heated by this means, for which complete success is claimed. This locomotive carries two thousand litres, or about five hundred gallons of oil in the tender, a hand pump forcing the oil into a small reservoir near the boiler. The process of lighting the oil is said to be neither difficult nor dangerous, owing to the oil being kept in compartments, a small quantity only being kept in each, and from one another division, and so on, until the whole furnace is alight. This engine consumes its own smoke perfectly, and it is said to be extremely easy to drive, on account of the simplicity of the apparatus. A larger locomotive, with slight improvements, has since been built, and successful trials made of its working qualities. The consumption of oil was thirty-five per cent. less by weight than that of good patent-compressed coal—a little more than two pounds of oil producing twenty-five pounds.

HOWEVER it may be in South Carolina and other States, the negroes of Texas evidently understand human nature and character pretty thoroughly, at least if the opinions of Sam Gaines are to be taken as the representative views of his race. Mr. Gaines, who is a colored State Senator, and was formerly a slave of General Gaines, is also a candidate for election to Congress. In a recent speech to the electors of his district, he referred to the carpet-baggers in the following lively and vigorous manner:

"We were unorganized and did not know what to do and we took them up, bobtailed coat, tight pants, little gold-headed cane and all, and we have fed them long enough out of our own chicken pie. They are unthrifty stock. There is no come-out in them. There are some old black men here who have been defrauded in the dinner-time, and not much dinner at that, and who deserved chickenpie, and who are better worthy of consideration than imported little worms that have crawled into so many offices. These little fellows are too weak to plough, and too small to breed. Give your provender to better stock. They will wear out our majorities. They never had a decent suit of clothes till they came down here from Connecticut, or thereabouts, and God only knows the hardness of the soil they won't shake from. But just before the election, they will knock at your door before daylight to let you know they are candidates, and will eat with you out of dirty skillets. It almost makes me a Democrat to think of such fellows. But I was not raised a Democrat. I graduated in the cotton-field college."

There are a great many honest and upright Northern men domiciled in the Southern States, but the number of these who are engaged in professional politics is exceedingly small. We have do doubt that the shrewd old darkie is correct in his judgment concerning them. The adventurers of Texas are probably tarred with precisely the same sort of brush as those of other Southern States. Here is one of the latest specimen jobs of carpet-bagging. The Mississippi public schools were recently supplied with 7,000 desks at a cost, including the marriage of the desks being $3 50, or exactly half the sum, leaving as profit to the carpet-bagging contractor the snug little profit of $24,500. This is a small amount, it will be said, but it illustrates how it is done on a large scale, and how, thereby, disgrace is brought upon the Republican party and the national administration. Urged on by need and greed, and caring for nothing beyond themselves, it is no wonder that they are becoming a contamination even to the credulous negroes themselves.

A FEW day ago we referred to a remarkable report rendered by a committee of the French Assembly appointed for the purpose of investigating the causes of the disasters which had befallen France. This report attributed the miseries of the country principally to the decay of personal religion and morality among the people generally. M. Gautier finds in the vicious system of education now in vogue in the country another source of its misfortunes. Not only is there a deplorable lack of virtue, but also of real manliness. No one disputes that Frenchmen have tact and cleverness, but they try to substitute these things for that weight of character which M. Gautier says: "We are the most amiable and most indolent of nations." The ignorance of French students, he declares, is indescribably great, and that solid instruction and discipline are almost everywhere held in contemp'. He says:

"If we do not reform our university system we are lost. In her universities lies German strength and the secret of her superiority. They are not universities in France.... We must get rid of many illusions, and the first of all is that of the mania for fine speaking which is so much in fashion at the College de France and the Sorbonne. Lectures in France are collections of orations and nothing else. The professor wishes for a brilliant circle of hearers of both sexes, and he makes his lectures accordingly. If he is not so fortunate as to see ladies sit at his feet, he touches on the political opinions of the moment, and he is applauded. Then comes a small and clever, but it is of no use. The students leave the lecture room as ignorant as they are delighted."

In the "mania for fine speaking" rather than for noble doing may be found the cause of innumerable public and private evils which affect other countries beside France. If we were called upon to state what, in our opinion, was the greatest bane of this country at present, we should say, we are not sure but that we should be compelled to answer—Gab.

AN unusual degree of interest appears to be taken by the people of Massachusetts in the question of the next Governorship of the State. General Butler has written a letter formally announcing himself as a candidate for nomination, "in view of the withdrawal, by the Democratic party, of the name of GOV. of his name for renomination." It has hitherto been supposed that every man knew his own intentions better than any other person could know them for him, and it is certain that Governor Claflin has as yet authorized no such withdrawal. It is said that he will make his renomination or his acceptance impossible. He is said to have intimated to a few personal friends his determination to retire, and his refusal to be a candidate for another term of office is over his own signature. This is all there is in it, at present, so that if Butler's candidature is really conditioned on the withdrawal of the present incumbent, he would have done well to wait until his assumption had become a reality. He has certainly no chance for the race. We observe that the leading journals of that State do not take to the General's proposition any more kindly than did the Republican press generally to the injudicious nomination of Senator Cameron for the Vice Presidency. The Springfield *Republican*, referring to the complaints of the New Orleans papers of the filthiness and unhealthiness of that city, begs the great scavenger to return to Louisiana, in order to clean out the Augean stables. Boards of health are proverbially a young people's institution, and the people of Massachusetts would consent to his remaining without one unseemly murmur.

THE Superintendent of the International Telegraph Company, between Punta Rosa and Key West, has announced a new item in the list of dangers to which telegraphs are subjected in that region. During the past year the cable had been so frequently injured or broken that a careful examination was decided upon, the result of which was to the effect that the injuries could not be caused by the aggrehead turtles, which are abundant in those waters. In many places the cable presented the appearance of having been bitten through, and, in others, of having been crushed from both sides until it had become so much flattened as to destroy its conductivity. The opinion of the superintendent as to the cause of this damage is further confirmed by the fact that at depths where the breaks and injuries occur, the fish in question are not numerous. Managers of submarine telegraphic lines must therefore be careful not to get at loggerheads with one another, and Cyrus W. Field will please take especial notice.

A CONVICTED murderer in St. Louis, one Patrick Burns, is in a dilemma. He is under sentence of death, but the Governor of the State has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. As the case is brought into Court, last Saturday, and asked if he accepted the commutation, the prisoner had nothing to say. His counsel insisted that it was not necessary for the prisoner to do so, as the commutation there was no such reservation on the face of the document. The Judge said that Burns must take his choice of punishments. The commutation document did not belong to the Court, nor did it become officially known until accepted and filed by the prisoner. If he would not accept the commutation, the Court would pass sentence accordingly. The commutation was returned to Burns, and the matter laid over for a week, in order to allow him time to decide whether to die on the scaffold or to endure ten years imprisonment.

A PROFOUND sensation was created in a Memphis Court last week by the revelation of facts showing that one Gaines was in prison for a murder of which he was innocent, having acted in self-defense. The witness who divulged the real state of the case, when remonstrated with for having remained silent during the trial, excused himself by saying that he had not been summoned as a witness. The general complaint made by Galvin's friends was that everything was carried on with such a high hand, and persons were so intimidated by the whole *regime* of the Administration of the State, that all watched thereto, that it was worth more than a man's life was worth to voluntarily tell the truth.

IN the Boston criminal court, last week, the question came up as to the proper method of swearing colored witnesses. Two policemen, members of that communion, were directed to kiss the book. They refused on the ground that the order was degrading to them, offering at the same time to take the ordinary oath with the uplifted hand. It was agreed in their behalf that the form objected to, although not degrading in itself, was honestly regarded by the witnesses as being so. The Judge finally decided, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the District Attorney, to let the policemen be sworn in the usual way, but said this action must not be taken as a precedent.

THE report that Jeff. Davis recently declared his expectation of being made President of the South's Confederacy within a period of five years is probably true. At all events he seems to be putting himself in training for the duties of that position, by simultaneously violating the commands of the Decalogue, the dictates of morality, and the requirements of public decency. The story, the details of which are not fit to print, is given upon good authority, and vouched for in every particular by so careful and respectable a journal as the Louisville *Commercial*. Rosalie the Prairie Flower is a common and perjury as he is, he has still been credited with the possession of some slight qualities of personal honor and virtue. Should this scandalous story prove true, however, the hoary-headed wight will be infamous beyond all hope and all parallel.

AT the recent meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, it was resolved to raise during the coming year a fund of $1,000,000, independent of the ordinary contributions to Church Boards, as a mark of gratitude to God for the preservation of the Church on this continent for a period of two hundred and fifty years, and by way of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the convention of ministers and elders of that Church, held in the city of New York in 1771, from which the origin of the General Synod is dated. The first meeting in behalf of this centenary observance was held in New York on Sunday, a large audience attending.

DURING the recent repairs to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Rev. Isaac Hartly procured one of the original bricks. Taken from above the steps where the Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed, and having encased it in a highly finished walnut box, properly marked and sealed, bearing a silver plate inscribed, "From Independence Hall, Philadelphia," sent it to President Thiers, of France, with an explanatory letter.

THE new waterworks at St. Louis, just completed, are pronounced inadequate, and a partial failure, owing to deficiency in the supply of water. The total outlay for the works, up to November 1, 1870, was $4,452,148. The water board have taken steps towards providing additional pumps and engines to augment the lifting capacity of the works to thirty millions of gallons per day.

Tad Lincoln.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Most of those who read the dispatch announcing the death of Thomas Todd Lincoln will never think of the well-known young gentleman who died on Saturday at Chicago. The name of "Tad"—a pet name given by himself with his first stammering utterances and adopted by his fond parents and the world—recalls the tricksy little sprite who gave to that sad and solemn White House of the great war the only comic relief it knew. The years that have followed, spent in study and travel, produced an utterly different person. The Tad Lincoln of our history ceased to exist long ago. The modest and cordial young fellow who passed through New York a few weeks ago with his mother will never be known outside of the circle of his mourning friends. But "little Tad" will be remembered as long as any live who bore a personal share in the great movements whose center for four years was at Washington.

He was so full of life and vigor—so bubbling over with health and high spirits, that he kept the house alive with his pranks and his fantastic enterprises. He was always a "chained lightning," and after the death of his brother Willie, a prematurely serious and studious child, and the departure of Robert for college, he installed himself as the absolute tyrant of the Executive Mansion. He was idolized by both his father and mother, petted by the Cabinet, by his teachers, and fawned upon and caressed by that noisome horde of office-seekers which infested the ante-rooms of the White House. He had a very bad opinion of books and no opinion of discipline, and thought very little of the latter of the two. He could not be driven by his kids to a chair or in driving his dogs tandem over the south lawn. He was as shrewd as he was lawless, and he knew whether he could make a tutor serviceable or not. If he found one with obstinate ideas of the superiority of grammar to kite-flying as an intellectual employment, he soon found means of getting rid of him. He had so much to do that he felt he could not waste time in learning to spell. Early in the morning you could hear his shrill pipe resounding through the dreary corridors of the Executive residence. The day passed in a rapid succession of plots and combinations, were taken by Washington and down his weary pen toward midnight, he generally found his brilliant path safeep under his table or roasting his curly head by the open fire-place; and the tall chief would pick up the child and trudge off to bed with the drowsy little burden in his arms, after stopping under the doors and dodging the chandeliers. The Presidential took infinite comfort in the child's rude health, fresh fun, and uncontrollable boisterousness. He was pleased to see him growing up in ignorance of books, but with singularly accurate ideas of practical matters. He was a fearless rider, while yet so small that his legs stuck out horizontally from the saddle. He had the power of taming and attaching animals to himself, which seems the especial gift of kindly and unlettered natures. "Let him run," the easy-going President would say: "he has time enough left to learn his letters and get po

COREA.

The Late Fight With the Natives.

Treacherous Conduct of the Coreans—They Attack a Surveying Party, but Couldn't Stand the Fire of the Yankee Guns—Their Forts Useless.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The following special account of the Corean fight is received by the America from Shanghai, having been brought by the Palos, which left Corea June 3d, to get stores and bring up some eight-inch guns from the Ashuelot. The fleet arrived in Jerome Gulf May 20th, and reports ten days surveying of the channels between the various islands, finally coming to anchor in a point designated on the French charts as Ile Boise. Three days the surveying party was away. In that time they met some natives, who sent off a communication asking where we were from, and hoping we were well. On Monday of this week a number of Coreans of the third and fifth ranks were aboard. Governor Lowe's interpreters received them. They were not of a rank to be received by the Admiral or Minister. They were shown about the Colorado, and distinctly told that we meant to send a surveying party up the river, and that our mission was peaceful, and that we should not attack or molest them unless they first assaulted us. They pressed themselves noncommittal, and as glad to know that our mission was peaceful. As I believed that they were satisfied, on Thursday the Monocacy and Palos, with four steam launches—two from the Colorado and the others from the Alaska and Benecia—left the ship about half-past 10 A. M., to begin the survey. It was the latest night month of the river blank. The survey party from the Monocacy, under Capt. McCrea, numbered 170; from the Palos, under Col. Shaw, 70. The launches were manned by eleven men each. Capt. Homer C. Blake was in charge of the expedition. Accompanying the expedition were Mr. Cowle, private secretary to Minister Lowe on the Palos, and Messrs. J McCaslin and Eb. H. Jolestorp.

Paymaster Spaulding, of the Palos, was with Lieut Totten and Capt. Boswell; Mr. Slasson, of the Colorado, with Lieut. Meade. The boat parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The Benicia launch carried a 24 pounder in the bow. The others were provided with 12-pounders; all having a good supply of shell, canister and shrapnel. Availing themselves of the flood tide, the launches went ahead abreast up the Kongkoa river, sounding as they proceeded, the Palos and Monocacy following at a convenient distance. The boats, which were unmolested for some time, prosecuted the work regularly on the river, which is here a mile wide. The day was bright and pleasant, and all well.

All approached the narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from the Colorado. Here a great turnout of white-coated Coreans was noticed on the bluff of the left bank, with flags flying, presenting quite a marked array. A nearer view indicated their number at about 2,000 men, clothed in white coats not unlike the present European overcoats, white pantaloons tied at the ankle, white socks and light summer shoes, such as the Chinese wear. There were two rude stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently square, with embankments of sixty-nine eighteen pounders, and guarding the narrow passage or bend in the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the two, and was not noticed at all during the fight except by a shot or two to find if any one was there. The fort on the main fort on the left bank, rising nearly a hundred feet from the water's edge, was directly in the standpoint of the Coreans, and from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners.

The launchers kept their distance without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank. The Monocacy launch led in the channel, and dropped astern, owing to the lead line fouling her screw so that when the party came opposite the fort she was nearly two miles in the rear. It took a good observation of the Coreans, and counted more then thirty-six guns in position. Besides these were seen a number of gingalls carried by two men. Each of these last, with the bannered men, helped to swell the army which flowed down the hill and into camp at the hit behind the stone wall.

The turning point was almost reached, and when at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore a stream of fire issued from the large fort. Instantly all was in confusion. The discharge of guns from the fort on the right bank. The Launches at once turned their bows on the main fort and the guns on the left bank. While the Palos and Monocacy were coming up on a five knot the two launches were pounding away at the fort with their eight-inch guns. Lieutenant Commander Rockwell, with the Palos, made splendid practice with his gun. Lieutenant Commander Capt. McCrea, who followed in the Monocacy, gave the enemy the benefit of his broadside battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks, which formed a reef just above the bend of the river. Considerable time was lost here, which displaced her iron plate and caused her to leak, she kept up a steady fire till the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze and the thick smoke from the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, it was noticed that the mortar that from the walls was flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works, and in the embankments. In the commencement of the firing, the Coreans were driven back over the hills. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party had left his ship, "Don't fire unless you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon, don't be first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, so that after Captain Blake had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats were ordered to move around the bend and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the Alaska's launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer, when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulders. Another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with the hot and close firing upon the part of the Coreans such small damage should result; but it is said that his fortification being on the hills was owing to the larger guns on the forts being elevated too much for the gunboats, and the launches were almost over or less struck by the balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately nobody was hit. After the boats had rounded the point the Coreans returned to their guns and in time to open fire upon the launch of the Benecia, which was delayed aneuffet behind. Master Schoonover, in charge of the launch, did not hesitate to force his passage against all odds and join his companions in the fight. Before the fire from the fort was delivered, coolly returned the fire and pushed on up the river. At Slackwater the boats headed down the stream again, but before they started on their return to the squadron a few shells were thrown over the hill into the fort. This procedure actified effects for that day. The Coreans, finding their forts of no use, even round the corner out of sight, they commenced to evacuate. They were seen marching out of the works in single file and making a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being completed, the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—It is reported that during the recent fight between the gunboats Monocacy and Palos and the Coreans, a note signed by the Chief Counselor of the King was sent to our boats by a messenger, which stated that the Coreans refused to hold any intercourse whatever with foreign nations, and that the crew of the American ship General Sherman were put to death under the laws of the land, because they were guilty of piracy and murder after they had been allowed to land. Our vessels returned to their anchorage after receiving this letter, and taking as clear a survey of the forts as possible. Admiral Rodgers now awaits further instructions from Washington.

WASHINGTON.

Frauds in the Pension Bureau.

The Secret Service to be Reorganized—Claim Agents to be Looked After—Appointment—Reduction in Number of Internal Revenue Officers, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

Frauds on the Pension Bureau.

Commissioner Baker is reorganizing the secret service division of the Pension Bureau, with a view of checking various species of frauds which his investigations have shown are constantly perpetrated on the pension office. Special attention is to be given to watching claim agents and to obtain aspects several States, much of whose work has for some time been regarded with suspicion.

Appointments.

J. W. Delcenthal was to-day appointed Postmaster at Warrenton, Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

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FIRE ON THE LAKE.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At about ten o'clock last night, the steamer Joseph Barber, running between this port and St. Joseph, Michigan, left the latter port with a cargo of fruit. At midnight, when about thirty-five miles from St. Joseph, fire was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes she was completely in flames. The panic was dreadful. All but the working crew were in their berths, and the y rushed out almost entirely destitute of clothing, and in many instances were not available portable object was seized and thrown overboard, and occupied by the frightened fugitives. One man happened to be a carpenter, and made a raft, which was taken by four of the crew, who got on it, while those possessed of cool heads lowered the boats and got into them. As soon as the boats struck water those who had jumped overboard took to them, and for a time it was feared all would be swamped. The vessel burned like a tinder box, the fire and flames licking up the heavens for miles around. About an hour before the barber went down, the steamer Corona, attracted by the glare, hove to, and soon came upon her and picked up some eighteen persons, and the propeller Van Hoolet came along at about the same time and saved twelve others. Two persons only are missing, a deckhand and watchman. The cargo consisted of fruit, and all was lost.

The Joseph Barber was a second class boat, and valued at $21,000, with an insurance of $7,000. She was owned by Mr. Chapman, and commanded by James Snow. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CAONONSBURG, PA.

Dwelling House Damaged by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, Pa., July 18, 1871.

The house of Samuel Thompson, of this place, caught fire this morning, but little damage was done. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Judge Thomas, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, addressed a good meeting to-night in Covington. Mr. Carlile, who was announced to also speak, not having been apprised of the fact, was compelled to leave in the afternoon to fill other engagements.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The Republican State Committee have announced their meeting for the evening of August 24th, at Sandusky, at which Hon. Columbus Delano will speak.

As illustrating the scheme of salvation according to the gallows, the following instance is related: A gentleman in Indiana was recently hanged, after an edifying profession of faith, and his executors found in his papers, among other letters, one from a gentleman at present confined in the State prison for life, for, in a moment of abstraction, inserting a jack-knife into the pericardium of an itinerant preacher. The latter gentleman wrote to his friend thus: "Bill you Orl to Thank god your to Be Hangd, It will do Your soul good. If Indis Kild that Peddlr my Boat would Have gone To Hell."

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1871.

The supply of money at this point is reported largely in excess of any good demand. Parties who have large idle balances are looking around for profitable investments. It is difficult for some lenders who are in the habit of getting their twelve per cent. to come down in their terms, and many of them would rather wait until the demand for loans is more pressing, when they think old rates will be given. It is reported that a good deal of money has of late gone into Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Turtle Creek division) bonds, and the lot that was put on the market a few months ago, is nearly invested. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are very scarce and orders for them cannot be filled. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s are up to 95 in the Baltimore market. Bank stocks are firm and scarce. A small lot of Third National sold at 137½; Merchants' and Manufacturers's is quoted at 69; Allegheny National at 68, and Allegheny Suspension Bridge sold at 53. Columbia oil stock is quite scarce since the dividend. Holders are confident of an early advance, as the company has lately purchased several good tracts of oil territory, which is developing. We heard bids for the stock since the dividend of 16 to 16¾, but no sellers at that price.

—Government bonds are up a fraction or so higher to-day, indicated no doubt by the million purchase. The firmness in gold assists the firmness in bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following **quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:**

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1869	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113
10-40s	113	113
Gold	113½	113¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	99
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The Wall street markets showed a very heavy and declining aspect to-day. The Northwests and St. Paul's seeming particularly weak. A New York paper mentions rumors of a "bull" movement in Erie and Wabash, but how the "spools" can manage them in the prevailing unfavorable tendency of the market remains to be seen. Lake Shore at this time attracts considerable attention and much interest is manifested in the future course of the stock. Whether the capital stock will be raised by the board of direction, who own largely of the shares, on the 27th inst., is entirely problematical.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 19, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
J. & H.	96	96½	96½	96¾	96¾	97¼
Do. Scrip	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127	127
Mich. Central	107½	108	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾
Illinois Cent.	130	130	130	130	130	130
C. & R. I.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
C. & N. W.	68	68¼	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Do. pref.	79	79	79	79	79	79
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	106
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. pref.	79	79	79	79	79	79
Ft. W. & Chgo.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. pref.					82	
Cal. Western					134	
Ohio & Miss.	43¾	44	44	44	44	43¾
Pitts. & Ft. W.					97	
Do. pref.					134	
Mil. & Erie					30	
N. J. Central			102¾			
Canton	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
U. S. Tel.					37	
Quicksilver						
Cadle Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Adams Ex.					93	
Wells F.					112	
American Ex.					53	
U. S. Ex.					43	
Gold	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	38½
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137½
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	55¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, Gold and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for those who prefer rates in a small way at the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 19, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Buyers are generally purchasing sparingly, principally to meet their current wants. The weather for some days past has been favorable for the harvest operations—a decided improvement over the previous week. The continued low stage of water in the Ohio for so long a period has been a serious drawback on trade. In former years a rise would have taken place in July and is pretty certain to follow. What the present one will do remains to be seen. A coal boat rise would be something valuable to the coal interest, as we have several millions of bushels of coal ready to leave on the first rise, and plenty of towboats in port to move all the coal that could be locked through.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,694	2,688	5,382
Apples, bbls	1,663	531	2,194
Cheese, boxes	1,661	1,440	3,041
Corn, sacks	2,903	2,516	4,409
Wheat, sacks	3,169	1,499	4,668
Barley, sacks	321		321
Rye, sacks	481	150	631
Oats, sacks	6,429	5,531	11,960
Butter, packages	1,342	786	2,128
Bacon, pieces	2,000	3,124	5,124
Bacon, tierces	1,409	717	2,126
Dried beef, tierces	78	65	143

The following are the ruling quotations. In first hands, in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction changed:

APPLES—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. The receipts since our last are 197 bbls, and for the week 531 bbls. The principal demand was for large size. Prime quality $2 50@4 00; other sales were made at $2 00@2 25@3 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was scarcely so firm. The demand has fallen off. Sales are reported at the following: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 8½@9c; Pots 7¾c.

BRANS.—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER.—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Buyers are shy and disposed to take hold sparingly. The receipts since our last were 25 packages. The current rates continue: Prime to choice roll for table use 15@16c; common to medium 12@13@14c; prime butter nominal at 8@9c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 5@6@7c ₱ lb.

BRIMSTONE—We are reported sales at 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—In fair demand; sales ¼-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $20 ₱ doz. $3 25@5 ₱ dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.—The receipts by river and rail continue large. There seems, however, to be purchasers for all the supply coming in, a few moments' discharge of guns from the fort on the right bank. The Launches at once turned their bows on the main fort and the guns on the left bank. While the Palos and Monocacy were coming up on a five knot the two launches were pounding away at the fort with their eight-inch guns. Lieutenant Commander Rockwell, with the Palos, made splendid practice with his gun. Capt. McCrea, who followed in the Monocacy, gave the enemy the benefit of his broadside battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks, which formed a reef just above the bend of the river. Considerable time was lost here, which displaced her iron plate and caused her to leak, she kept up a steady fire till the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze and the thick smoke from the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, it was noticed that the mortar that from the walls was flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works, and in the embankments. In the commencement of the firing, the Coreans were driven back over the hills. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party had left his ship, "Don't fire unless you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon, don't be first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, so that after Captain Blake had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats were ordered to move around the bend and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the Alaska's launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer, when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulders. Another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with the hot and close firing upon the part of the Coreans such small damage should result; but it is said that his fortification being on the hills was owing to the larger guns on the forts being elevated too much for the gunboats, and the launches were almost over or less struck by the balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately nobody was hit. After the boats had rounded the point the Coreans returned to their guns and in time to open fire upon the launch of the Benecia, which was delayed aneuffet behind. Master Schoonover, in charge of the launch, did not hesitate to force his passage against all odds and join his companions in the fight. Before the fire from the fort was delivered, coolly returned the fire and pushed on up the river. At Slackwater the boats headed down the stream again, but before they started on their return to the squadron a few shells were thrown over the hill into the fort. This procedure actified effects for that day. The Coreans, finding their forts of no use, even round the corner out of sight, they commenced to evacuate. They were seen marching out of the works in single file and making a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being completed, the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—It is reported that during the recent fight between the gunboats Monocacy and Palos and the Coreans, a note signed by the Chief Counselor of the King was sent to our boats by a messenger, which stated that the Coreans refused to hold any intercourse whatever with foreign nations, and that the crew of the American ship General Sherman were put to death under the laws of the land, because they were guilty of piracy and murder after they had been allowed to land. Our vessels returned to their anchorage after receiving this letter, and taking as clear a survey of the forts as possible. Admiral Rodgers now awaits further instructions from Washington.

WASHINGTON.

Frauds in the Pension Bureau.

The Secret Service to be Reorganized—Claim Agents to be Looked After—Appointment—Reduction in Number of Internal Revenue Officers, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

Frauds on the Pension Bureau.

Commissioner Baker is reorganizing the secret service division of the Pension Bureau, with a view of checking various species of frauds which his investigations have shown are constantly perpetrated on the pension office. Special attention is to be given to watching claim agents and to obtain aspects several States, much of whose work has for some time been regarded with suspicion.

Appointments.

J. W. Delcenthal was to-day appointed Postmaster at Warrenton, Missouri.

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HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

J. Pearce	37	18,200	4 30
J. Pearce	106	13,375	4 25
J. Pearce	8 bucks	₱ hd	2 75
W. Hill	429	53,500	4 75
McDonough	23	1,800	5 00
McDonough	24	2,470	5 31
R. J. Law	176	16,050	5 12
W. Hill	311	17,850	4 90
Buckwalter	393	31,940	5 85
Erisman & P.	160	18,320	4 10
Erisman & P.	223	21,200	4 80
Pittocost	98	8,770	4 85
Ghell	167	15,970	5 31
Alcorn	347	31,620	4 30
Alcorn	205	16,025	4 30
Gaell	228	18,370	4 90
Erisman & P.	48	5,070 lambs	5 00
Erisman & P.	44	2,580 lambs	6 00
Erisman & P.	98	4,940	4 00
Erisman & P.	173	14,620	4 75
R. J. Law	213	19,720	5 00
Erisman & P.	180	15,050	5 55
Erisman & P.	28	1,280 lambs	6 00
J. Pearce	160	14,350	4 30
Taylor & Lloyd	294	17,350	4 25
Erisman & P.	188	15,200	4 60
W. Hill	143	11,810	4 75
Taylor & Lloyd	300	16,820	4 60
Erisman & P.	85	5,950	4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 15, 1871. }

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads, centering at the Union Stock Yards, were 21 cars, or 400 head. In addition to these there were some 150 head driven in from Washington and Butler counties. The market is about the same as last week. The quality of the cattle was better than those on sale last week. The market opened up slow and dull, and sales were hard to effect. Most of the butchers have a supply ahead, and they would not purchase except at prices lower than Drovers were compelled to make concessions to the extent of ¼c on good cattle, while common sold at about last week's prices. The market continued slow till the close; some cattle were left unsold, and will be driven to East Liberty. The following are the quotations at which sales were made; also transactions as reported by the various dealers: Choice smooth corn fed steers 1,200 lbs and upwards, $6 70: prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, steers, $6 00@6 25; good butcher steers 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, and fat $5 60@6 00; fair 1,000 lbs steers 5½c; common and inferior butcher stock 900 to 1,000 lbs, $5 25@5 40; cows, 4 to 5c; bulls and stags 3½ to 3¾c.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Zeigler & Rothchild, from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
L. Keefer, from Chicago	1
S. Kraus, from Chicago	2
Shamberg & Zeiglar, from Chicago	3
Shamberg & Keefer, from Chicago	3
J. P. Neese, from Forrest, O	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, from Upper Sandusky, O	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, from Wyandot, O	1
Needy & Bro., from Newark, O	2
P. Sheehan, from Richland, from Wayne, O	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, O	1

Sheep.

C. Thompson, from New Castle, Pa | 1

Horses.

R. Young, from Crestline | 1

Cattle Sales.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 50 head cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c; 30 head unsold.

Mark & Bro. sold 81 head Chicago and Kentucky cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c.

S. Lowenstein sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices from 5½ to 5¾c; 5 head left over.

Peter Hartman sold 23 head Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 6¼c.

M. Varner sold 17 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c.

Capt. Kahlbfleisch sold 56 head Ohio at prices from 4 to 6¼c. Also 25 head Cherokee steers and heifers at prices from 5 to 5¾c; 20 head unsold. Average 1,250 lbs.

E. Katz. sold 28 head Chicago cattle, fair to good, prices from 5 to 6¼c. Also 5 head prime to W. Peters, at $4 25; lambs, 5c.

Mr. Kraus sold 39 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c.

Jacob Lobeman sold 25 head Chicago and Washington county stock at prices varying from 5½@6c.

Jacob Lobeman sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices from 4½@6c, 6 head left over.

Rothschild & Ziegler sold 40 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at prices from $5@6 25.

Keefer & Byer sold 40 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $4 50@6 25.

Jacob Needy sold 33 head good to prime Ohio cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50.

Charles Wallace sold 51 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $6.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₱ set..45c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₱ set..55c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set..65c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 4 inch wide, ₱ set..75c
Wrought Iron Brake Ratchets, each.....13½c
Wrought Hammer Straps, each.....12c
Strap bolts, 1¼ inch, with square irons, bolster plate brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 pairs or more, ₱ pair.....14c
Wrought bolster plates, 1½ to 2¾ inch in thickness, ₱ 100 lbs.....$14 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each.....30c
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₱ lb.....4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₱ lb.....11c
Wagon axe nuts, same as last month, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ¾c ₱ lb over same size of band iron, net.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 20, 1871. }

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3¼@3¼
Horse shoe	.5 @5
Heavy band	3½@4c
Hoop and light band	4½@4¾c
Round and square	3¾@4c
Nail rod	4¼@4¾
Half oval and half round	.5¼@5½
Plow iron	.5½@5¾
Tank iron	@5
All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¾c ₱ lb extra.	
Half rail	2¾@3c
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	.4 @5
Nail rods	4¼@4½
Cold screen iron	5½@6½

Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
" " 18 to 24	.5¾	7	9½
" " 25 to 26	.5¾	7¾	9¾
" " 27	.6	8	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 00
3d fine "	7 25
4d fine "	7 50
¾ lining "	8 00
Clinch	6 25
Shingle	5 00
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25
Barrel Nails—¾ in., $6 00; 1 in., $7 50; 1¼ in., $7 00; 1½ in., $6 50; 1¾ in., $600; 1¾ in., $5 75.	
Tobacco Nails—50c above common.	
Finishing Nails—4d to 6d, 50c above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—1¾, $9 00; 1, $10 00.	

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ¾ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₱ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of goods. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, July 20, 1871. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 3¾c net rates.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts.....60 and 10 net
Plow bolts.....30 and 5
Machine and square head bolts.....50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100.....50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers.....5 c ₱ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ₱ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 9-16 in., diam., 5½c; ¾ in. diam., 6c; ⅞ in. diam., 6½c; 1c ₱ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₱ lb, over above.

Screw Blank and Gimlet Gage, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ¾ in. diam. 13c ₱ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 5, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₱ lb net.

Strap and T hinges.....25 ₱ cent off.

Screw hitching rings.....$6 50 ₱ 100 net.

Cast Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 5, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₱ lb net.

Strap and T hinges.....25 ₱ cent off.

Bridge and roof bolts.....

1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....½ lb. 4½c
1 to 2¾ in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....5c
1 to 2¾ in. diam. from 1¾ to 4 feet long..5¼c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam., over 6 feet long.....6c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam., from 1¾ to 4 feet long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 50c net ₱ set of bolts.

50 ₱ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ¼ at screw end.....55c ₱ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends.....45c ₱ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....16c

Single tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces.....30c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₱ set..45c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₱ set..55c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set..65c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 4 inch wide, ₱ set..75c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each.....13½c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each.....12c

Strap bolts, 1¼ inch, with square irons, bolster plate brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 pairs or more, ₱ pair.....14c

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2¾ inch ₱ 1,000 net.....$14 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each.....30c

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₱ lb.....4½

Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₱ lb.....11c

Wagon axe nuts, same as last month, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ¾c ₱ lb over same size of band iron, net.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 20, 1871. }

The following are the current rates in bulk market:

Braziers' Copper, over 12

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BLUNDER.

In the worst calamities properly viewed and justly interpreted there is a germ of good, a truth which we confidently expect to be verified in the consequences near and remote of the New York riots. In order, however that their lesson may be duly apprehended, and besides applied with advantageous results, the subject must be thoroughly and candidly discussed. It is necessary not only that all facts pertaining to the affair shall be fully exposed, but that causes also shall be set forth with rigorous fairness, whatever wounds may be thus inflicted upon individual or partisan susceptibilities. In the meantime we do not anticipate that the closest investigation of the subject by a commission appointed for the purpose, will succeed in bringing to light any important facts not already known to the intelligent public. When we speak of the facts as well known, of course we mean that they are known in the motives of the persons and parties which gave rise to them, and in the relations which connect them with one another. Thus nobody is ignorant that for many years the Democratic party in New York has found its chief source of strength in the success with which it has appealed for support to the Celtic Catholic voters of the State. No one is unaware of the characteristics of the population referred to, or of the powers by which it is controlled. We have no inclination to malign those people, or to represent them as worse than they are. They are, in fact, exactly what the political and religious influences to which they have been subjected, have made them. With great natural aptitudes for evil as well as good, they are reckless, passionate, and easily prompted to deeds of violence and blood. Ignorant as young children of whatever American voters ought to know, they are, in a religious way worthy representatives of the saintly island from which they come, devoted adherents of their church and obedient servants of their priests. Perfectly unacquainted with the history and Constitution of the United States, they have no notion of the duties of the citizen and no other notion of liberty than as the independence of each individual, or his right to do as he pleases. The priests, who rule them through their superstitious fears, are the representatives and agents of a potentate who, as the vicegerent of God and the head of the only true church, claims to be infallible, that is, incapable of making mistakes in his character of ruler of the vast dominions assigned him. As a man he may sin and err, as the judge and captain of the Faithful he is exempt from the possibility of lapse. To him in this capacity the civil as well as the religious allegiance of every Catholic is justly due. To strengthen and extend the authority and sway of his Holiness are the highest and most imperative duties of every ecclesiastic, and according to the ethics most widely recognized by the Church to-day, *all* efficacious agencies and instruments may be rightly employed for these blessed purposes, as the end sanctifies the means. Every earnest Popish ecclesiastic fully believes that wherever Protestantism prevails the people are under the sway of Satan, except as the presence of Catholic influence supplies the few or the many righteous who avert merited destruction from the land. America has long been a favorite mission field, upon which vast sums of money and laborious efforts have been expended by the church, and during the last twenty or thirty years the prayers constantly sent up from Rome for our conversion to its fold have been seconded with more than redoubled zeal and exertions on the part of its agents. To deny that the Papal church hopes for and is earnestly striving for supremacy in this country, would imply mere self-identification. The hierarchy make no secret of their aims, or of their certainty of accomplishing them. No person who knows anything of the history or methods of the church doubts that they regard their own political as well as religious supremacy here as one of the most certain of future events. And it is notorious that their success in managing and controlling New York through its politicians is one of the facts from which they derive most encouragement. No wonder the success affords them satisfaction, as in that State the Church already enjoys many of the advantages of an establishment. In a single year, 1870, it drew half a million of dollars from the State treasury. Manifestly the Church feels itself very powerful. Itself a complete organization, with every member drilled into unquestioning obedience and all under the direction of earnest and astute managers, it controls the Democratic party and thus the resources of the State in its own interest. But all these many and various advantages which the Papal Church has thus gained for itself, it seems likely to lose through its own folly and imprudence. A few weeks ago we cited from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the testimony of a French diplomatist concerning the fanaticism and impolicy by which the same Church had lost nearly all the ground that it had gained by long years of labor in China. By prematurely displaying its true character, from oblivion of its comparative weakness in this Protestant country, the Catholic Church seems destined to suffer the same fortune here. It is indeed surprising that an ecclesiastic in the high position of Archbishop McCloskey should have deemed it wise at present to call on the New York magistrates to prevent American citizens from the exercise of an ordinary right, because it happened to be offensive to certain members of his church. In acting so he was acting in the spirit of the church. But why thus be honest at the expense of prudence? It is too soon for the hierarchy to throw off disguise. In fact, it is becoming evident that the entire Catholic success in New York, however brilliant it may appear, is a gigantic blunder. The late riots are only one indication of the fact. The alliance between Popery and Democratic politics in New York has done more than all the books ever written to show the real character and purposes of the Roman hierarchy and the extent of the perils with which our free institutions are menaced. Multitudes who once doubted, no longer doubt that genuine Popery and true republicanism can not flourish together; the history of New York during the last few years proves the incompatibility. Americans as such care nothing for Orangeism; they do care that Orangemen shall be allowed to retain and express their opinions. In expressing them they are sustained by the laws, and all good citizens are servants of the laws for the salvation of their own liberty. In the sentiment which now pervades the country concerning the late riots, Orangeism is an insignificant circumstance. "Political liberty in a citizen" Montesquiet, says "is that tranquility of spirit which proceeds from the opinion which each one has of his own safety, and that this liberty may be possessed, the Government must be such that one citizen can not fear another citizen." This is the sort of freedom which the American people intend to maintain, and we trust the time will never come when the report of its being imperilled shall fail to arouse them in its defense. In the recent degradation of New York city, in the fact that thousands of soldiers were necessary to secure a few hundred citizens in the exercise of a common right, a lesson and a warning have been emphasized in a manner likely to keep them in long and lively remembrance.

OF COURSE!

Very naturally the Pittsburgh *Post* is on the side of the Roman Catholics. Before the Orange procession it held that it ought not to be permitted, and now since the event it is enraged that it was not suppressed. Its turgid article of yesterday is the reproduction of the infamous Hall-Kelso-Tammany Proclamation, and the tenor of its article is to the effect that, while Roman Catholics must be permitted to have processions and carry banners, Protestants must not, and that whatever of this kind is offensive to Roman Catholics should be suppressed by the authorities. We say this is the spirit and purport of the *Post's* article, and we credit the editor with consistency and some courage in printing it.

The article sets out by charging the Republican press with striving to turn the occasion to partisan account by stirring up religious animosities. So far as the Commercial is concerned, this charge is without the faintest shadow of foundation. We deal with the question as we find it, and in our remarks we have, in the most explicit language, declared that while the imperiled principle of religious toleration should not be abridged a single hair's breadth, it was no less valuable to Catholics than to Protestants, and that in vindicating it we knew neither Orangemen nor Hibernians, sect nor party, person nor creed. The simple question at stake is, shall the provisions of the Constitution which guarantee to all citizens equal protection, be observed and enforced? We have nothing at all to do with the religious opinions of this man or that, so long as the supremacy of law, and the peace and welfare of society are not endangered thereby. On the one hand we gave to Archbishop McCloskey and his clergy the credit which they deserved for enjoining on their congregations to abstain from molesting the proposed procession, and on the other hand we mentioned the pertinent fact that the Archbishop had coupled with this injunction a demand for the suppression of the parade. The confessed reason of the demand was simply that the demonstration was distateful to the Roman Catholics. This is the point. It was a demand that the city authorities should discriminate between different bodies of men equally entitled to the protection of the laws, and erect an invidious distinction between the two, on no better premises than that the principles of the one were offensive to the other. Now the Archbishop either had the warrant to make such a demand, or he had not. If he had, whence did he derive it? From the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of New York, or from the laws enacted under the authority of either? Or did he get it from the dogma of infallibility, as expressed in the theory that "while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law, infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences?" Against what lawful prerogative or privilege of the Roman Catholics did the Orange procession propose to come in conflict? None! Then why was the demand for its suppression made? Because it would irritate the feelings of Catholic citizens? No other reason was advanced in the Tammany order of surrender, the *Post* makes no pretense that any other existed, and Gov. Hoffman in his proclamation says, virtually, that *because* there was no other, the parade should not be suppressed, and of necessity must go on. It was Archbishop McCloskey, representing the intolerant Roman Hierarchy on one side, and Governor Hoffman representing our free government on the other. The Archbishop was acutely sensitive over the feelings of his flock: has he ever shown any remarkable delicacy respecting the susceptibilities of his Protestant fellow citizens? Has he ever forbidden a Catholic celebration on the grounds that it would exasperate persons of an opposite faith? Did he protest against the meetings held in New York to denounce the accomplishment of Italian unity? Did the *Post* do it? Did he interpose his authority to prevent the recent enormous procession through that city in commemoration of the completion of the Twenty-fifth year of the Pope's pontificate? Did the *Post* manifest any concern?

The expediency of the Orange procession is altogether foreign to the subject, although Governor Hoffman appears to have considered it not only expedient, but, under the circumstances, absolutely necessary; and we put his proclamation over against the opinions of the *Post*, leaving them to settle the matter between themselves.

But we should like to know from the *Post* whether any discrimination is to be made between these various organizations and processions, and if so, in whose favor? How it is in New York we have already seen, but the question may yet arise in other cities, and it would perhaps be well to have the matter definitely settled. If the argument of Archbishop McCloskey, repeated by the *Post*, that whenever the right of one man becomes offensive to another he shall be denied the exercise of it, is to become a general principle of action, it cannot be understood too soon. If the theory of "I don't like it, therefore you shall not," is to obtain in practice—if the Orangemen of New York are to be deterred from marching on a Wednesday because haply the prejudices of the Catholics may be aroused, what has the *Post* to say of Catholic processions in that city and in Pittsburgh on a Sunday, which, in addition to being objectionable to the majority of citizens, disturb the quietude of the day and are only saved from being violations of law through their quasi-religious character? To-morrow, for instance, in this city, the corner-stone of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in the Eleventh ward, will be laid with imposing ceremonies. It is likely the event will be celebrated with a procession and all the formalities that usually mark such occasions. This is nothing unusual here, and in many cities nothing is more common. And yet there is no greater fact than that parades of this kind on the Sabbath, independent of their religious aspect, are anything but agreeable to a large portion of the community. To say nothing of these performances on the Sabbath, we ask, what would the Roman Catholics say were the demand to be made here that a parade by them on a given Wednesday should be suppressed because it was offensive to Protestants? The Roman Catholics here and anywhere they feel disposed, parade every day in the week, never asking, and we may safely assume little caring, whether their processions or the idea they celebrate is offensive to others or not; but Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, and the *Post*, of Pittsburgh, while asserting this right and indulging in this practice, demand that Orangemen and affiliating bodies shall not parade at all, simply because such a performance would be offensive to Roman Catholics. And the *Post* has taken two columns to say that this is the ground it stands on.

RE-ELECTION OF JUAREZ.

In spite of the indifference with which most Americans look upon Mexican affairs, considerable interest was felt by them in the elections of the 25th of June. For many months throughout Mexico the day mentioned was looked forward to with very great anxiety, as they believed, with apparent reason, that nothing less momentous than peace, or civil war on an extensive scale, was involved in its issues. We need hardly say, that a war of that kind in our neighboring republic might easily and soon give rise to complications very interesting to the American people.

With the exception of occasional revolutionary interruptions, Juarez has exercised the power of President of the Republic since 1857. As the Mexican constitution merely says that the President may be re-elected, the letter of the instrument has not been violated by so long a tenure of the office, however inconsistent it may have seemed with the spirit of republican institutions. If Juarez were a Washington, or had performed the duties of his high office with angelic purity and wisdom, and if his constituents were Anglo-Saxons, not Mexicans, he must have made hosts of enemies dissatisfied with his administration and longing for his overthrow. All the world knows that Juarez, though an able man, is distinguished by the possession of no superhuman virtues. It is not unjust to say that he is both ambitious and unscrupulous, and that he is less dexterous than some eminent rulers have been, in assuming the opposite virtues. Then, besides his well known faults of character and mistakes of conduct, he has been so systematically and persistently traduced by political opponents that he bears the odium of many imaginary traits and of many offenses never committed. One thing which more than any other circumstance deprives Juarez of the confidence of intelligent Mexican Liberals is the fact that the clergy, who were at one time unanimous in hating him, are now his cordial and steadfast supporters. When reminded of the benefits which have accrued to the country from his rule, the Liberals allege that these benefits may all be summed up in the comparative social order, the comparative freedom from anarchy which has prevailed during the last five years, and that the credit of this change is due not to Juarez but to the Mexican people themselves, who are completely tired of their old feuds, and resolved to live in quiet. It would be agreeable to think that civilization has made such real progress in that long distracted republic. In view of various facts, however, it appears more probable that the recent comparative tranquility has been the result of the success with which the President has cultivated the good will of the army, and maintained harmony in its ranks and among its officers. The co-operation of the clergy, however obtained, must also be allowed to have had considerable agency in effecting so happy a condition of things. At any rate Juarez, who has held the chief executive office for so many years, entertains no thought of surrendering it into feebler hands. Supported by a large majority of the soldiers, by the clergy and by the lower orders, it was well known for many months that if defeated at the elections of the 25th of June, he intended to appeal to arms. At the elections two candidates were opposed to him. One of them was Porfirio Diaz, a man of respectibility and honor, who was expected to receive a large vote among the humbler classes in the Southern States. The military officers who were discharged from service on the reduction of the army were his friends. But Diaz's chances of election were always known to be so few that he is said to have made no exertions to succeed and his candidature caused no concern to the long seated incumbent. Lerdo di Tejada was the only antagonist whom Juarez had any reason to fear. Educated and wealthy citizens in every portion of the Republic were his earnest supporters, and the means of influence at their command were so abundant that the triumph of their candidate in the six most populous States was confidently anticipated. In the capital his success was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Alas! these sanguinely hopeful people who have lived so long under the rule of Juarez, seem to have had small notion of his resources. Before the election he removed every office holder who refused to work for his reelection. The army was increased and the officers gained over by adroit appeals to their self-interest. In this manner he secured the votes not only of the soldiers but even of the inhabitants of the towns in which they were garrisoned. At least all these statements we find reported as facts by a respectable authority. Still worse, it is alleged that wholesale frauds were perpetrated everywhere in the interest of Juarez. According to another statement, both parties indulged in the same objectionable practices. It is, however, a significant fact that in the city of Mexico, where Tejada was known to be strongest, Juarez received an almost unanimous vote. A committee of Congress has been appointed to investigate the case. But no doubt is entertained of the re-election of the actual President by so large a majority as to put resistance out of the question.

"IRISH SENSIBILITIES."

Referring to the battle of the Boyne, which resulted in the deposal of the Catholic house of Stuart and the ascendancy of a Protestant Monarchy, the *Post* thinks it must be "galling to Irish sensibilities to be reminded of their great national humiliation at the hands of the followers of the Stadtholder of Holland, two centuries ago." Granted. Not granted, however, that the celebration of that event ought therefore necessarily to be discontinued, at least not upon the grounds which are evidently in the mind of our neighbor. We yield to none in deprecation and reprobation of the feuds and bitternesses which have arisen out of that event, but respect for the rights and feelings of our Catholic fellow citizens themselves compels us to oppose the suppression of any observance of this character which is objected to for no better reason than that it awakens disagreeable remembrances among a portion of the people. If the great body of our fellow citizens were to adopt this line of argument and procedure, it would effectually put a stop to the holding of any and all public Catholic celebrations, as well as those of Protestants, in the future. Other people in this country besides Catholics have memories and sensibilities. Yet we do not recollect to have read that the annual commemoration of the Pope's birthday, observed in this and other cities with pomp and circumstance, ever gave rise to unseemly exhibitions of temper among Protestants. We do not remember that the constantly recurring processions of Catholics through our own streets characterized as they invariably are by some point or peculiarity which carries the mind back through the centuries to the days of Melancthon, Luther and Cranmer, to the time of Mary of England, of Charles the Ninth of France, to the period of the hunted Waldenses, the persecuted Lollards and the massacre of the Huguenots, to the bloody years of the rack and dungeon, the stake and gibbet, of St. Bartholomew and the Holy Inquisition, to the frightful era when neither age nor infancy nor sex nor virtue nor genius availed against the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the name of, and never yet in all the liberty bringing years that have succeeded, disavowed or denounced by, the Catholic church—have ever stung Protestants into cruelty. The people of the United States remember these things, yet they are not so bigoted and unjust as to demand the suppression of the observances which bring them to mind. They are not ignorant of the fact that wherever Roman ecclesiasticism flourishes, political and intellectual liberty languishes and decays, yet they do not on that account propose to institute a crusade against it. They have heard and read how by the close of the present century Catholicism expects to dominate this whole country, and they know that should it succeed in doing so, it will inevitably take us back to the darkness and barbarism of the middle ages, yet they have made no attempt to hinder or circumscribe its operations. Why then, should the *Post* be so cruel to the cause which it champions, when even its opponents are so kind?

In an article on the political career of Vallandigham, the Washington *Capital*, in its last issue, states that the notorious George Sanders, who in 1848 was sent to Europe by Colonel Colt, to negotiate the sale of his recently invented arm to the revolutionists then agitating Europe from the inspiration of France, and who at that time contracted an intimate acquaintance with Louis Napoleon—in the beginning of the year 1861, before a secession resolution had been passed or a gun fired, approached by letter and in person Vallandigham and other leading Democrats of Ohio, urging them to join him in the purchase of what were known as the George Law muskets; in support of which proposition he urged that war between the States was inevitable, and that it would unquestionably result in the triumph of the South, owing to its superior military strength and the divided condition of the North; while the fact that Louis Napoleon would take advantage of our civil war to invade Mexico, after the conquest of which empire the closest and most advantageous relations would be maintained between France, Mexico and the Southern Confederacy, was dwelt upon as a strong argument in favor of the speculation. Referring to this matter, and to the secret understanding which evidently existed between the French Emperor and the leaders of the Confederacy, in advance of the acts which precipitated us into war, the *Capital* quotes from a speech delivered in Congress by Vallandigham in January of 1863, in which, referring to the mediatory offer of Louis Napoleon, he said:

"It ought to be met in a spirit as cordial and ready as that in which it is proffered. It would be churlish to refuse. Certainly it is not consistent with the former dignity of this Government to ask for mediation; neither would it befit its ancient magnanimity to reject it. As proposed by the Emperor of France, I would accept it at once. Now is the auspicious moment. It is the speediest, easiest, most graceful mode of suspending hostilities."

Taken in connection with the fact that at the very moment of making this proposition, the sound of the rebel guns could be heard in the hall where he spoke, and that the person whom he desired to set up as arbitrator was plotting for the destruction of the Government, it furnishes a curious commentary upon the character of the patriotism with which it is said Vallandigham was always actuated.

It is said that a company, organized under legislation obtained in New York, has in contemplation the building of a narrow-gauge railroad from that city to the Mississippi; that liberal offers of assistance have been received from England; that a gentleman in the interest of the enterprise very lately sailed for Liverpool to negotiate for iron and money; and that there is a reasonable probability that such a road will be built. It is reported, furthermore, that the Erie managers have it in contemplation to abandon the wide gauge, they being convinced that a narrow-gauge road can do a profitable business at rates from twenty-five to thirty per cent. cheaper than roads of the ordinary width. That important changes, not to say a revolution, is impending in the railroad world, is altogether certain.

PRINCIPLE NOT NUMBERS.

The fact that the Orange procession on Wednesday was limited to a few hundred participants, has been in some quarters adduced as a reason why they should have declined from appearing in procession at all, the assumption being that their numbers were too insignificant to be weighed against the terrible lawlessness to which their attempted celebration gave rise. It is hardly necessary, in answer to this objection, to point out the obvious fact that this question is wholly lost in the more vital and pressing one as to whether a riotous element shall have power to break up any procession, no matter what may be the degree of its strength or weakness. Compared with the principle, the fact sinks into utter insignificance. It is not a question of numbers, but of whether the will of a mob shall be accepted as the controlling element. Nor, indeed, is it all to be wondered at that the procession was of so meagre a character. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, it is perhaps a matter of surprise that it included so many persons as it did. For it should be remembered that the proclamation of Governor Hoffman, revoking the order of Superintendent Kelso, was only made public on the morning of Wednesday, a few hours before the time orignally set for the procession to move, and after the purpose of carrying out the celebration had been wholly abandoned. All accounts concur in the statement that, no matter what may have been the character of their private feelings respecting the order of the Superintendent of Police, the persons to whom it related promptly submitted to it. That they had previously fully expected the protection of the city authorities in their contemplated march, makes this ready action all the more creditable. To obey the orders of the lawfully constituted authorities, when these are oppressive and of doubtful advisability, evinces an unselfishness which cannot be too highly praised. Until the moment of the capitulation of the Mayor to the mob, however, they had exhibited no signs of being cowed by the threats of the Catholics. That there was great and imminent danger the history of the matter shows that they fully knew, but while they seem to have been altogether prepared to exercise their proper rights, under the protection of the authorities, this purpose they promptly yielded when commanded by their guardians so to do. We are not the advocates of Orangemen or Orangeism, any more than of any other system or class of people. In such matters we have neither feeling nor prejudice, and we know neither sect nor party, persons nor creeds. But the simple fact that at the bidding of the authorities, these men at once abandoned their cherished project, shows that they possessed a sincere regard for the public peace, and were orderly and reputable citizens. It is true that the proclamation of Governor Hoffman, which in some measure redeemed the city from the stain which had been cast upon it, invited them to carry out their original design; but, as we have already observed, it was not issued until after they had definitely relinquished it. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the procession wasso small. The circular of Superintendent Kelso had placed them thoroughly at the mercy of their implacable enemies, whose hatred was still more intensified by the action of the Governor in nullifying the order. It was impossible that the Orangemen should not feel that, after what had already occurred, an attack was inevitable, in the event of any parade. Military or no military, it was evident that nothing would turn the Catholics aside from their resolve but the abandonment of the procession, and the surrender of the exercise of the most precious and cherished rights to the domination of brutal intolerance. This, without question, is the reason why the procession was comparatively a failure. It does not, however, reflect upon the Orangemen, but upon those to whom they had a right to look for protection; for while, wholly in sentiment and partly in fact the supremacy of the law was vindicated, it was also in a measure practically subverted in the inability of the Orangemen to carry out their programme. Except for the degrading surrender of the Mayor the victory of law would have been complete. As it is, the results are considerably mixed. We trust that next year the Orangemen will not be compelled to hide their badges in their pockets and disperse for safety among the crowd.

It seems probable that the famous Suez Canal, the dream of so many generations, the object of so many hopes and projects, will after all turn out to be a failure. Some months ago we referred to the financial embarrassments of the Canal Company, and the efforts put forth by English capitalists to obtain control of that commercial highway. Since that time a thorough examination of the canal, made by competent engineers, under the direction of these capitalists, appears to have induced the latter to relinquish their intention of purchasing it. At least we no longer hear of this purpose, but are told on the contrary that the shifting of the desert sands greatly obstructs the navigation of the canal, and will in course of time probably render it useless; while simultaneously with this information we learn that the English Parliament has appointed a special committee to examine and report upon the practicability of building a railroad along the valley of the Euphrates, and that British capitalists have already taken the initial steps toward the organization of a company and the placing of its shares upon the market. This would seem to indicate a fear of the ultimate destruction of the canal, or at least a doubt of its practicability for all the purposes required of it. It is hardly probable that for many years to come there will be sufficient intercolonial commerce to support both the railway and the canal, and the well-known character for financial prudence of British capitalists warrants us in believing that they have not taken these steps without an adequate assurance that the enterprise would prove remunerative, which is only another manner of saying that it is necessary. Indeed, Sir Henry Bulwer represents that it will be impossible to keep the canal open but a very short time longer, if it continues in the hands of its present possessors, the means of the Company being altogether insufficient to prevent accumulations of sand, which will inevitably choke up the channel unless a vast amount of additional capital and labor are provided. In this connection it is noteworthy that he does not recommend the English Government to purchase it, although none can be better aware of its great military and commercial value to that country; but that, having failed in an effort to induce the Khedive of Egypt to buy it, he now urges it upon the attention of the Ottoman Porte, an unselfishness of which we may be quite sure he would not be guilty except for good and sufficient reasons, it being the key of the passage between the East and the West, and involving the interests of the commerce of the world. Should the proposed railroad be constructed, it will furnish the most wonderful instance of the triumph of material development over historic veneration, on record. Leaving the Mediterranean on the Syrian coast, it is proposed to run the road along the valley of the Euphrates to the head of the Persian gulf, which will carry it directly through the region generally believed to have been the location of the garden of Eden. When cotton and ivory, and the products of the loom and forge are bartered and bargained for on this most memorable spot, and stocks are quoted in connection with the locality which witnessed the birth of the race, there will be little left to wonder at in the world.

The Catholic Irish in San Francisco seem quite equal in modesty to their brethren in New York. On the 5th of July an Italian society, the Garibaldi Guard, celebrating Victor Emanuel's entrance into his new capital, hung out a banner inscribed with the words—"Long live Italy and its capital, Rome." A large number of Irishmen gathered around the place and ordered the banner to be taken down, as it contained an insult to His Holiness the Pope. The Italians refused and the Irish threatened violence. The chief of police then made his appearance on the ground, and declared that the banner should remain as long as the Guard desired. It was even borne by the society through the streets with music.

"General Horace Binney Sargent suggests that it would be quite as proper to force all citizens to vote as to coerce them to bear arms. It would certainly be less expensive to find substitutes."—*New York World.*

And under the instructions of the Generalissimo to whom our contemporary bears the honorable relation of Adjutant, it would be so much more easy to drill them in the use of the *repeating* arm.

Just before the commencement services of the Atlanta (Georgia) University, Gov. Bullock appointed a committee to attend the examination of the students, and report upon their general proficiency, and the conduct of the institution. This board, a majority of whose members are native Southerners and pronounced Democrats, whose judgment should have great weight with the people of the Southern States, after a thorough and searching examination, reports upon the methods of education and the results secured in terms of the very highest praise. Classes were examined in ancient and modern history, composition, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, Cæsar, Virgil and Cicero, Xenophon, Homer and the Greek Testament. It is said that the creditable manner in which the pupils went through the severe ordeals to which they were subjected, considerably astonished the committee. The Atlantic *Constitutionalist*, an ultra Southern journal, says:

"We were not prepared to believe what we witnessed. To see colored boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age, reciting in Greek and Latin, and demonstrating correctly problems in algebra and geometry, and seemingly understanding what they demonstrated, appeared almost wonderful. Some of the most proficient and advanced scholars, strange as it may seem, are genuine coal-black Africans."

The report itself, signed by the members unanimously, contains the following gratifying admission:

"At every step of the examination we were impressed with the fallacy of the popular idea (which, in common with thousands of others, a majority of the undersigned have heretofore entertained) that the members of the African race are not capable of a high grade of intellectual culture. The rapid tests to which the classes in algebra and geometry and in Latin and Greek were subjected, unequivocally demonstrated that, under judicious training and with persevering study, there are many members of the African race who can attain a high grade of intellectual culture. They proved that they can master intricate problems in mathematics, and fully comprehend the construction of difficult passages in the classics."

When it is considered that the college was only incorporated in 1867, and that the normal and preparatory departments were not opened until 1869, the answer to the question whether the negro is capable of profiting by his educational opportunities would seem to be pretty thoroughly settled. A letter from Atlanta to a Northern gentleman, written since the publication of the report, states that this open confession by men of learning, character and position, has created a profound sensation throughout the community.

Referring to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees freedom of religion, of speech and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble—to which on Saturday we directed its attention—the *Post*, with singular obtuseness, charges us with having ourselves "denounced it by word and deed for nearly ten years," and characterizes our present reference thereto as a "sacrilegious mockery;" the ground of its accusation being that during the war the Commercial was unsparing in its denunciation of the slaveholders rebellion and of those who opposed its suppression. The reason of this, neighbor, was because rebellion was treason against the United States, and "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," a crime of similar character, although down to this day these things wear to the *Post* the appearance of Constitutional rights. Our contemporary is as far from the point in its patriotism as in its controversy over the religious principle assailed by the New York rioters. Perhaps, however, it ought not to be a matter of surprise that a journal which terms the stamping out of the rebellion "the overthrow of Constitutional free government," should wander in such dreary mazes with respect to these other matters.

The *World* gives it as its deliberate opinion that the "whole business of looking after the Orange procession was *botched*." Considering that the Tammany leaders set out to make political capital by surrendering everything to the demands of Archbishop McCloskey, and lost heavily at the game, one can readily understand to what depths the disgust of the Tammany organ has been disturbed. The *World* lets a cat out of the bag by intimating that the city authorities, in issuing their order of the surrender, acted according to an understanding with Governor Hoffman, and that the *botching* resulted from the weakness of that officer in backing out of the arrangement. Says the *World:*

"But quite sure we are that if Mayor Hall did not consult with Governor Hoffman and secure his consent to the surrender order of the Orange parade, he failed to treat the chief magistrate of the State with due consideration; and, on the other hand, if such a consultation was had, and the Governor acceded to the policy of the Mayor, his interference to overrule it evinced either a want of reasonable foresight or a lack of firmness and determination."

It is the testimony of many witnesses that Hoffman was in the Kelso surrender arrangement, until the whirlwind of popular indignation drove him from it. Though at first perfectly willing, at the trying moment he lacked the courage to execute the commands of Archbishop McCloskey.

After the dancing comes the paying of the fiddler. Now that the riot is over people are beginning to consider its probable cost. The indemnity bonds for damages by the draft riots of 1863 amounted to nearly nineteen hundred thousand dollars, add to which the interest, and it is probable that the outbreak cost the county of New York in the neighborhood of four millions of dollars. Referring to this matter a Democratic journal intimates that whatever may be the costs of the late riot, the responsibility lies at the doors of the Orangemen. In the same manner, we take it, as the Republican party is responsible for the National debt, and the heavy taxation which the people have been compelled to endure as the cost of saving the Government. If only the Democratic practice of non-resistance had been obtained what enormous burdens might have been avoided in the past, and what a pleasant and profitable time burglars, robbers and cutthroats might enjoy in the future.

The New York *Citizen* and the Pittsburgh *Post* sing in the same key. The "Irish Catholics were insulted, purposely, grossly insulted, and deeply angered," says the former paper, as does in effect the latter. In what manner, we beg to inquire? What has been done? Simply rights fully enjoyed by Catholics have been secured to others equally entitled to them. There is something insufferably intolerant in the claim that "Irish Catholics have been insulted and deeply angered" in the proper exercise of authority, that it is difficult to speak calmly of it. But it is well enough to know how Democratic organs still view the maintenance in New York of rights guaranteed to all American citizens, in opposition to the demands of Archbishop McCloskey.

There is an irresistible array of facts and circumstances proving that Governor Hoffman acted the role of the greatest demagogue of the entire Tammany set in regard the riot. In his proclamation, issued Wednesday morning, dated to deceive Tuesday, he declares that "only this day" was he made aware of the "actual condition of things," whereas the *Tribune* says:

"Have made careful inquiry into this matter, and we learn that Governor Hoffman was in this city on *Monday*, and was then fully informed as to the actual condition of affairs with reference to the proposed procession, for he sent an officer of his staff (Gen. McQuade) to confer with the Mayor on the subject at the City Hall."

People will not stop to ascertain every little particular, but will regard the disgraceful surrender to the Irish Catholics and the events which followed as the outcome of Tammany politics.

Many newspapers, in mentioning the New York riots of the 12th inst., make the mistake of confounding two different events. The battle of the Boyne, in which William of Orange defeated James II, was fought July 1st, 1690. The battle of Aughrim was fought on the 12th of July, 1691. The Irish were commanded by General St. Ruth, a Frenchman, and the English were commanded by General Ginckel, a Dutchman. Utterly defeated, the Irish lost seven thousand men; the English had only six hundred killed and about nine hundred wounded. This battle settled the fortunes of James in Ireland, and it was this battle which the Orangemen celebrated in so costly a way on the 12th. Ginckel was made Earl of Athlone in reward of the victory.

The blackest eye inflicted by the Irish Roman Catholic riot is displayed by John T. Hoffman. He can't disguise it, bandage and poultice it as he will. It is at the same from whichever direction it is inspected, whether you regard him lying low and pretending to know nothing about what was going on, yet all the while privy to the Hall-Kelso surrender order, or as the author of the hypocritically brave order promising protection to Orangemen, issued when it was too late to insure it, when, indeed, the procession had been actually given up—his tremendously black eye is all the same, and will long mark him so that no one can fail to know who he is. As a Presidential candidate it constitutes his distinguishing feature.

The searcher for precise information, concerning the feeling existing among Democrats in this State has only to peruse the extracts from Democratic papers and writers, printed in another column. There is no doubt that the "new departure" has chilled the party in this State to the core, and that this state of things, so far from improving is growing worse every day. The Republicans should not, however, count too much on this and conclude that consequently victory is certain. That with proper effort a splendid victory awaits them, we firmly believe; but even a fragment of the opposition will be able to rout us if we break ranks and stack arms.

The Paris *Siecle* lately, after the prefatory explanation—"better and better"—stated that five prelates, the Archbishop of Rouen, the Bishop of Seez, the Bishop of Contances, the Bishop of Bayeux, and the Bishop of Evreux, have addressed a petition to the *National Assembly* asking for the re-establishment of the Holy See in the integrity of its temporal sovereignty. The *Siecle* then adds the comment: "In plainer terms they demand a declaration of war against Italy. And the Prussians are still on our territory! Generous Patriotism!" Truly we may say it is the patriotism of ecclesiastics whose country is Rome and whose sovereign is the Pope.

The following, which is the first Article o Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, our neighbor the *Post* would do well to peruse, for its own instruction, and print for the benefit of its Irish Catholic readers:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress or grievances."

One of the most curious and interesting of all historical difficulties has been the uncertainty attaching to the tradition of William Tell, commonly called the Deliverer of Switzerland. A number of books have been written on the subject, in some of which the legend in all its details is accepted as true, while other authors deny simply the story of the apple, and yet others reject the whole relation as a mere fable, unworthy of credence in any particular. In 1760 a Swiss writer created a tremendous uproar throughout Switzerland by publishing a small volume in which the tradition was treated as a pure invention. To such a pitch did the popular indignation rise that the Canton of Uri condemned the author to be burnt with his book. A similar adventure, however, is related of a certain Toko who lived in the reign of Harold, King of Denmark, the story closely resembling each other so closely that one is supposed to have been copied from the other. Modern researches have at least proved that even if a Swiss named William Tell existed, there was nothing in his career to justify the historical importance attached to him. It is now stated that a Persian poem has just been discovered in an old manuscript in the library of Breslau, in which the story of Tell and the apple is distinctly told. It is supposed to have been brought to Europe by the early Crusaders, and to have formed the framework for the famous epic of Switzerland. The tale runs thus: A mighty king once loved a page so tenderly as not to permit his absence from him for a moment, and he adorned the splendor outshining all the other pages. But when the king amused himself with archery the poor page almost died of terror, for the arrow's goal was ever an apple on the page's head. The arrow always split the apple, but the suffering page was blanched with deathly fear.

Thus fades another fond belief into the realms of myth and fable. By and by the application of modern critical tests will rob us altogether of food for wonder. It is possible that after ages will even become skeptical as to the heroism of Jim Fisk himself.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., emphatically contradicts the story that the deposal of Mr. Cheney by Bishop Whitehouse had determined him (Tyng) to withdraw from the Episcopal Church. He declares that he has no idea or desire of leaving it; that he has too much hard work on hand to trouble himself with schemes of secession, and that there is no sort of understanding between Mr. Cheney or any other Episcopal minister and himself, respecting the questions now agitating that denomination. The mistake of the press and public, he avers, is that they overlook the real question which divides the Church, which is a doctrinal one, and select Mr. Cheney and himself as scapegoats, but that the trouble is too deeply rooted and wide spread to be disposed of in any such frivolous manner. Bishop Whitehouse he describes as one of the most determined prelates in the Episcopacy, who cannot endure opposition and has rid his diocese of every clergyman who has resisted his will. He states that the Bishop has been on the track of Mr. Cheney for more than two years, and that, having now deposed him, he is seeking to gain possession of the Church property, and is said by the papers to have notified the trustees and vestry that he intends to call for confirmation therein. This is a shrewd device and will place the vestry and trustees in a dilemma; for if they refuse to admit him it will give him a basis to apply to the courts for the property, and if they do receive him it will be equivalent to the relinquishment of authority which will be good ground also for a suit for the property. Mr. Tyng says that if ever he should be compelled to leave the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which he loves, he should devote himself to journalism in preference to any other profession or practice.

The following sound and sensible views on the subject of "Sunday" learning trades, are equally applicable to the present application and deserving of careful reflection in this city as well as in the Western town in which they were written:

"It is a mistaken idea for parents to imagine that it is a disgraceful thing to labor in the mechanical arts, and that their offspring can much better push through this world without an honest trade than one. If parents could only appreciate in some measure the real dignity and manhood of self-reliant labor when compared with shiftless, vulgar dependence on the accumulations of others, or the gains of non-producing modes, they would not consent to see their children grow up and enter into business life without a special and certain preparation for gaining a respectable and independent livelihood, and that without regard to any present or prospective accumulations of the parents."

The pernicious effects of false ideas of labor are every day becoming more apparent. The number of young men and lads who are constantly seeking clerkships is enormous, while the mercantile, financial and professional pursuits are all overstocked. The indisposition to enter the trades or learn the industrial arts is as marked as ever. Pretty nearly every American youngster expects to make his fortune as a speculator or a Congressman, and looks with disdain on those pursuits which are not conducive to these ends. Except the occasional reinforcements received by immigration it is probable that we should have a labor famine. It may perhaps be questioned, too, whether our public school system is not in part responsible for the condition of affairs, and whether our system of promoting literary rather than scientific and technic culture does not tend